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# The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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The time from Shanghai to New York is now 28 days, and, allowing eight days for crossing the Atlantic, this gives 36 days between Shanghai and Liverpool. This beats the quickest time on the Suez route by eight days.

Lightning struck a flock of flying geese in California recently, and killed six of them. What will be thought of this by people who believe that the place of safety in a thunder storm is the middle of a feather bed?

Five-sixths of the inhabitants of cities in this country have no facilities for bathing except such as are afforded by a pail and sponge, or an easily accessible river, lake, or other body of water. Consequently the doctors say free public bathing establishments should be provided in every city.

Commissioner Wright, of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, in his report on convict labo, will suggest, as has been done by other investigators, that the solution of the convict labor problem lies in the employment of the convicts upon hand work solely for the account of the state.

A statistician announces that marl has twice the attraction for lightning which chalk has, and that sand has nine times and clay twenty-two times as much. Moreover, fifty-four oak trees and fifteen pine trees are struck for every beach tree that the lightning touches; so that, if one is caught out in a thunder storm, and must stand under a tree, it is better to stand under a beech tree which is rooted in chalky ground than anywhere else.

It is often said that many a dog is treated royally, whereas many a child is neglected and runs about covered with filthy rags. The editor of the Epoch has heard of a lady who kept her dog in the shadiest room in the house and fanned it all day when the thermometer was up in the nineties; and now comes the information from Pennsylvania that an old lady died there and willed $1500, "the interest of which is to be applied to support her dog."

A most industrious class of people are the Finlanders in Washington Territory. The commune prevails among them to a large extent. A late arrival comes from Finland and the settlers come together and in a few days build a house and fence a farm for him. There is no season in which they are idle. During the run of salmon they will be found at the canneries and fish-wheels. When winter comes they are in the timber, cutting rails, posts and fuel.

According to a recent bulletin of the United States fish commission mosquitoes are a deadly enemy to young brook trout. An observer states that in June, 1882, while sitting by the Tumichie creek, in Gunnison valley, Colorado, where the water was clear and shallow, he saw a number of newly-hatched mountain brook trout swimming about. When one of these came to the surface of the water a misquito would fly at him and drive his trunk into the little creature's brain. When the mosquito flew away the little fish turned over dead. In the course of half an hour the observer saw some twenty trout were killed in this way. The locality was near the snow line, and the water cold. It is possible that other infant fish may be killed by the same harpy.

No portion of the physiognomy is so vital in its relation to beauty as the nose, and nothing is rarer than to see one in perfect form. Hope for those who are ashamed of their misshapen noses is now offered by a writer in the Medical Record, who claims to have satisfactorily treated a number of unsymmetric organs of smell. The operation, which is performed with the use of cocaine, is painless and "consists in the removal from the end of the nose of that tissue which is in excess or which is disproportionate in amount to the portions of the nose." In this way a knobbed nose can be made purely Grecian. If the physician's views are correct, there is a chance that a hundred years from now admirable noses may be as plentiful as they were in the time of Socrates.

The Paris Figaro gives some interesting statistics on schools in Europe. In Russia there are 32,000 schools, having each an average of 36 scholars. This is one school for 2300 inhabitants, at a cost of less than a half penny (English money) a head of the population. In Austria, with 37,000,000 inhabitants, there are 29,000 schools and 3,000,000 scholars. The average number at each school is 104, and the cost per inhabitant 9 1-2d. In Italy, for 28,000,000 inhabitants there are 47,000 schools, one school for every 600 people, at a cost of 8 1-2d a head. The average number of pupils at the schools is 40. In Spain there are 3,000,000 scholars, 29,000 schools, giving an average of 56 in each school and one school for every 600 inhabitants, as in Italy. The school bill comes to 1s. 2d. a head. The number of schools given for England is 58,000 which is one for every 600 inhabitants, with an average attendance of 52 per school, and a cost of 1s. 6d. per head. The Germans have a school for every 700, giving a total of 60,000 schools, with 100 pupils in each, and 1s, 7d. per inhabitant. France has 71,000 schools, being one for every 500 with 66 in each school. France would, therefore, seem to have more schools than any other great European country. These schools cost the country 1s. 2 1-2d. per inhabitant.

### Four Seasons.

Spring is a maiden divinely fair,
With violets blue in her golden hair.
At the balmy touch of her dainty feet
The primrose pale and cowslip sweet
Burst forth from their wintry winding sheet;
And the forest leaves peep out to see
Who this beautiful, bountiful maid can be.

Summer's a warrior flushed with fame.
He rides o'er earth in his car of flame;
His whip is the whirlwind's circling lash,
His shout is the deafening thunder's crash.
His spear is the lightning's blinding flash.
He breathes, and the hills are parched and dry,
And the rivulets, fading, in vapors fly.

Autumn's a merchant of princely mien.
The earth's best fruits at his feet are seen.
His wondrous stores of golden grain
Are garnered high on the sunlit plain,
And flow like seas o'er his rich domain,
And his nut-brown children shout with glee
As they gather his treasures around his knee.

Winter's a monster of fiendish guise,
With famine and woe in his baleful eyes.
He blights the air with his icy breath,
He scourges the life from the land beneath.
The waters he binds in the chains of death
And he laughs to hear the plaintive wail
Of the famishing poor in the frozen vale.
—[C. A. Carpenter.

## A FRIEND IN NEED.

BY HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

"Mother, mother! there's one of the fine ladies from the hotel a settin' in the best room a-askin' for a drink o' water. And she says she wants it drawed right outen the old well; and how can it when the bucket's broke!"

Little Bennie Bliss had not the least idea how picturesque he looked, with his trousers rolled above the knees, and hitched up by a string and a nail, and the ragged edges of his hat-brim casting irregular shadows on his sunburned face.

Mrs. Bliss hurriedly took her arms out of the wash tub, and wiped the silver fringes of soap suds with the roller towel.

"Oh, dear," she sighed, "I wish the fine ladies would select any other than a wash day morning to make their visits."

But the next instant her hospitable heart stung her for the reflection.

"Run, Benny," she said, "and let the tin-pail down the well—and be careful, for there's a firkin of butter hanging there to cool—and pour the water into the speckled pitcher—the one without the cracked spout, dear—and bring it in, with the glass tumbler."

"Which tumbler, mother?"

"Oh, dear, there isn't but one!" sighed Mrs. Bliss, hurriedly trying on a clean gingham apron to conceal the deficiencies of her well-worn wash-day gown. "The other was cracked against the edge of the sink this morning. And be sure it's clean and bright, Benny, there's a dear."

Thus speaking, Mrs. Bliss lifted the boiler of clothes off the stove, to make sure of no mishap in her absence, shut the door to keep out a buff hen, with six buff chicks, who were marauding around the step, and hurried into the genteel gloom of the "best room," where the green-paper shades were pulled down, and yesterday's bunch of cinnamon roses was withering in a no-handled milk-jug.

Mrs. Sevier sat there, in a dress of pale lilac muslin, looped here and there with ribbons of a deeper shade, an immense Japanese fan in her hand, and a prevailing scent of frangipanni surrounding her as with an atmosphere.

No greater contrast could have been presented than that between this butterfly of languid leisure and the poor little working bee who stood opposite her, in the calico dress, and the face flushed with homely exercise.

"So sorry to trouble you!" smiled Mrs. Sevier. "But my poor throat was parched, and the well under the button-ball-trees did look so refreshing!"

"Oh, it's no trouble!" said Mrs. Bliss, with more politeness than truth. "My boy will bring you a drink directly. Here he comes now."

And Master Benny made his appearance with a pitcher of cool water in one hand and the one remaining family tumbler in the other.

"Is it out of that dear, old-time well?" lisped Mrs. Sevier.

"Yes'm!" said Benny, eagerly. "I drawed it myself. The bucket's broke, but I let down a tin-pail. The butter's gone headlong down the well, mother, for—"

"Hush, Benny!" said Mrs. Bliss, concealing her anguish as best she might under an exterior of forced calmness.

"Delicious!" ejaculated the visitor, setting down the tumbler. "Like liquid diamonds frozen into coolness. Ah, by-the-way, ma'am, I've been looking at that dear old family Bible of yours!" as her capricious glance fell on a ponderous russet-bound volume which occupied the post of honor on the cherry-wood table beneath the gilt-framed looking-glass.

Mrs. Bliss flushed with pardonable pride.

"Yes," said she, "it has been in our family for over seventy years. It belonged to my poor husband's grandfather."

"I am rather an enthusiast on the subject of family bibles," simpered Mrs. Sevier, who was one of those ladies who are always posing to imaginary audiences. "In fact, I'm making a collection of them. And if you don't mind parting with it, I'll give you five dollars for this one."

Mrs. Bliss recoiled a little, as if something had struck her.

"Oh, I couldn't!" said she. "It belonged to my poor husband's grandfather, and—"

"Yes, so you said before," Mrs. Sevier hastened to observe. "But, seeing that the binding is in good preservation and the dates are unimpeachable, I don't mind saying ten dollars."

"If you were to say twenty—" cried Mrs. Bliss, reddening a little.

But just here Benny pattered into the room.

"Mother," he whispered, very audibly, "old Mr. Jennings is in the kitchen, and he says he called to see about the money you owe him."

The crimson had flooded Mrs. Bliss' whole face now; she shrank back from Benny's words.

"And he says," went on the urchin, unconsciously merciless, "it's the third time he's called."

Mrs. Bliss looked piteously at the fine lady in the lilac muslin and the fluttering ribbon-bows, then at the family Bible. Mrs. Sevier felt magnetically that a crises had arrived and was vaguely agitating the atmosphere.

"Say fifteen," she spoke up, with a wheedling air.

Mrs. Bliss took the family Bible from its resting-place on a crochet mat under the gilt looking-glass.

"Take it," she said, hurriedly. "Benny shall carry it home for you if—if you can make it convenient to let me have the money at once."

Mrs. Sevier drew out her purple-plush purse without loss of time, and placed three bills in Mrs. Bliss' hands.

"So much obliged to you!" she murmured, with the sweet smile which her deciers were apt to compare to a perpetual flow of New Orleans molasess.

And she went on her way with Benny trudging behind with the family Bible wrapped in brown paper and tied with a piece of blue twine.

"I feel exactly as if I'd sold one of the children," said the poor woman, wringing her hands, after Mr. Jennings had been paid his bill, had written out a receipt and was gone. "But what was I to do? I owed old Jennings the money for last year's coal bill, and the interest on the mortgage was due last week, and there is the grocer's account, and—oh, dear, dear! After all, the fifteen dollars was only a drop in the bucket, and I don't know what on earth I am to do!"

And the tears dropped fast into the wash-tub as she rubbed out Benny's calico shirt-waist with the cardinal-colored horse-shoes on the white ground, which he only wore on Sundays and high holidays.

She went into the best-room when the washing was done and the clothes were fluttering on the line, and looked with a shudder at the vacant place under the gilt looking glass.

"How could I—how could I!" she cried aloud. "I might have known it would take all luck out of the house to sell Grandfather Bliss' old family Bible!"

And she sat down under the lilacs on the doorstep and began to weep softly, with the corner of her apron for a pocket-handkerchief.

"Mrs. Bliss--Betsey! Why, what's the matter? Is there any one sick or dead?"

Mrs. Bliss dashed away the tears.

"No," she faltered, as her eyes met the inquiring gaze of Walter Wheelock, the village lawyer—"only the family Bible has gone."

"The family Bible! Has some one stolen it?"

"No; I've sold it—to Mrs. Sevier, at the hotel."

"Humph!" Mr. Wheelock knitted his dark brows until they made a level, shaggy line above his eyes. "What was that for?"

"For money," flashed out Mrs. Bliss, "if you must know it, Walter Wheelock—for fifteen dollars to pay old Jennings the balance on our last year's coal bill! And if you've come to get the interest on the mortgage to-day, I may as well tell you, first as last, that I hain't got the money nor no prospect of getting it; and so you may as well foreclose, and done with it. If I and the two children have got to go to the poor house—But, after all," she added, with a sudden tide of hopefulness, "there ain't no danger of that, so long as I have two hands to work with, thank the Lord!"

"Don't talk nonsense, Betsey!" said Mr. Wheelock, rather curtly.

"But if I could only get the family Bible back again," cried Mrs. Bliss, hysterically. "Oh, I'd give anything to the one who would bring the old family Bible back to me!"

"Anything, eh?" said Wheelock.

"Yes, anything!" said Mrs. Bliss, rocking herself back and forth on the doorstone. "It would bring good luck with it—oh, I know it would! I was such a fool ever to let it go."

"Well, we won't say anything about this interest money to-day," said Wheelock, with his hands in his pockets. "Perhaps some other time."

"All times are the same to me," said the little widow, recklessly. "Forty-five dollars, isn't it? Well, I'm not likely either to find a gold mine or strike an oil-well between this and some other day."

And she fell to tearing off the dust-browned lilac leaves, with a hand that trembled with nervous agitation.

The sun and the wind had long since dried the fluttering clothes upon the line at the back door; the hands of the clock neared the hour of twelve when Nelly would come home hungry from school, and Benny would return from his blackberrying excursion on the hills; and yet Mrs. Bliss sat there, wishing she had not sold the old family Bible to the city lady with the heliotrope colored dress and the scented Japanese fan.

Presently she rose up with a sigh.

"I may as well get the children's dinner," she said. "Walter Wheelock went away dreadfully sudden, I was thinking perhaps he might come back. but I guess maybe that he was offended by something that I said. I didn't mean no harm (with a momentary suffusion of her poor swollen eyes), but p'raps I spoke without thinking; I shouldn't like to offend Walter Wheelock—he's one of the few friends I used to have before Bliss married me. But, deary me, when money and courage is gone, friends go, too! That's my experience, anyhow."

On the doorstep, however, she paused, her hand still on the rusted latch. A footstep had sounded on the hard-beaten earth of the path; there was the rustling of lilac leaves, as if some one were coming up the lane.

"It's Walter Wheelock himself!" she cried, with a little catching for breath. "Walter—and what has he got in his arms? The old family Bible, I declare! The old family Bible itself!"

Her face brightened; she ran to meet him.

"Walter! Walter! where did you get it?" she cried.

The dark-brown lawyer smiled.

"I went to your Mrs. Sevier, Betsey," he said. "At first she wouldn't listen to a word about returning it; but I told her that heirlooms couldn't be bought and sold like other merchandise. I talked to her about the law and the penalties accruing to those who broke its clauses. I deluged her with instances from the law reports, and hinted darkly at prosecutions on the part of the state, until she began to cry and wish 'that she never had seen the old thing.' So then I offered her fifteen dollars, and she was glad enough to see the book carried out of the house. Here it is, Betsey. And now, do you remember that you said you would give anything to the one who brought back the old family Bible?"

"But I haven't got anything to give!" faltered Betsey.

"You have got what I want most of anything in the world, Betsey—yourself! I've always wanted you," he added; "even before you married Royal Bliss. But somehow I never could muster up courage to ask you to have me. People's cowardice runs in strange streaks, don't it? But now that I have earned you, tell me, Betsey, will you give me yourself?"

At that moment, with the color rising in her cheek, the eyes full of soft, shy brightness, Betsey Bliss looked almost pretty in spite of her forty years.

"If you really care for such a poor gift," said she. "But, Walter—the children?"

"I guess I'm able to support two little chits like that," said he, with a smile, as he drew her towards him. "I'll do my best to be a good father to 'em, Betsey."

"Walter!"

"Well, Betsey?"

"I ain't saying but that I'm glad to get the family bible again," whispered the widow; but—"

"Well, Betsey?"

"If you'd asked me the same question, I'd have said yes to it before I sold the old family bible," said Betsey.

And Walter Wheelock felt that he was paid for everything.—[Saturday Night.

### A Glass of Water in the Morning.

According to Dr. Leuf, when water is taken into the full or partly full stomach, it does not mingle with the food, as we are generally taught, but passes along quickly between the food and the lesser curvature, towards the pylorus, through which it passes into the intestine. The secretion of mucus by the lining membrane is constant, and during the night a considerable amount accumulates in the stomach, some of its liquid portion is absorbed, and that which remains is thick and tenacious. If food is taken into the stomach when in this condition, it becomes coated with this mucus, and the secretion of the gastric juice and its action are delayed. These facts show the value of a goblet of water before breakfast. This washes out the tenacious mucus, and stimulates the gastric glands to secretion. In old or feeble persons water should not be taken cold, but it may be with great advantage then taken warm or hot. This removal of the accumulated mucus from the stomach is probably one of the reasons why taking soup at the beginning of a meal has always been found so beneficial.—[New York Post.

### Illustrious Sons.

Homer was the son of a farmer.

Demosthenes was the son of a cutler.

Oliver Cromwell was the son of a brewer.

Milton was the son of a money scrivener.

Cardinal Wolsey was the son of a butcher.

Shakespeare was the son of a wool-stapler.

Christopher Columbus was the son a weaver.

Daniel de Foe was a hosier, and the son of a butcher.

Whitefield was the son of an innkeeper at Gloucester.

Robert Burns was the son of a plowman in Ayrshire.—[Indianapolis News.

### No Apology Needed.

Jones (who had been interrupted in telling a long story by Smith's sudden departure)—By the way, old man, I have quite forgotten what I was telling you the other day.

Smith (gratefully)—Thanks, — [Mail and Express.

## MILES OF FLAME.

### Trying to Subdue a Great Fire in the Comstock Mines.

### Fierce Flames Thousands of Feet Under Ground.

The Comstock lode at Virginia City, Nev., is of itself one of the world's wonders. It is, moreover, wonderful as a spot in which the greatest marvels of mining have been performed. When the great bonanza was being worked 3,000,000 feet of timber were lowered into the deeps and set in place monthly for forty months. Well, that mass of timber has been on fire for two or three years past, and at last has become so terrible a feature that it must be subdued or that portion of the great lode abandoned. Some time ago it was hoped that the fire might be arrested by bulkheads, and so solid walls of masonry were built sixteen feet in thickness to ward off the terrible fire. But the walls soon became hot and the fatal gas generated by the fire found its way out into the open chambers of the mine. Something else had to be done, and so it was determined to try to drown the fire with carbonic acid gas. The trial is now under way, and Dan De Quille, in the Virginia City Enterprise, gives a description of it. It reads like the description of a battle between mortals and gnomes. From the intensely interesting statement we condense some naked facts. A furnace for the manufacture of the gas is placed in position on the 1700 lever of the Ophir mine. The furnace is iron, like a steam boiler, lined with brick, and the material used for the manufacture of the gas is coke and charcoal. The furnace is fed at one end and the gas is discharged through a twelve-inch pipe at the other. The account says: "The draft through the furnace is very strong, and when the door is open the flames within roar like a blast furnace. Cast iron, or any ordinary metal would be melted in a moment in the great heat. The furnace makes 40,000 feet of carbon gas daily, and it is estimated that fifty days will be required to subdue the fire, as it is believed that it fills 2,000,000 feet of the mine. The pipe is at a white heat when the gas leaves the furnace. This is carried down to a tank or flume, eighty feet in length, over which ten inches of water flows constantly and cools it. Then the pipe enters the main incline, still lying in the trough, and goes down seventy feet to the 1700 level. The water dashes down through this trough and over and around the pipe with the noise of a small Niagara." On that level the pipe enters the bulkhead, which at that point is twenty-four feet in thickness. The pipe is stamped in with clay, which is kept constantly wet. The account says: "A tremendous draft inside the bulkhead sucks in the carbonic acid gas brought there through the pipe. When the bulkhead was cut through for the purpose of inserting the end of the pipe, all were astonished at the draft that was disclosed. It was so great that the workmen were obliged to be on their guard against being sucked in and carried into the regions of interior fire." This may appear to be an exaggeration, but an anemometer placed in the current of air showed it to have a velocity of 500 miles an hour. On the surface of the earth eighty miles an hour is thought to be an awful gale, but here is a gale of 500 miles. This brings into one's mind at once thoughts of the tremendous gaseous disturbances to which the surface of the sun is subject.

Of course this draft was not long left open, the inrush of the atmospheric air, combining with the carbonic oxide gas within, being liable to form an explosive compound. The pipe was in readiness, with its lower end closed, and it was at once thrust through the opening and the work of filling in around it begun.

As the gas passes in behind the bulkhead it settles down into the lowest part of the enclosed space, being heavier than the carbonic oxide gas within, and also heavier than atmospheric air. It will go down to the 1900 feet level. There it will be stopped off and prevented sinking farther by water. Thus all the enclosed space in which are the smoldering timbers will be filled up with carbonic acid gas, which will displace the carbonic oxide gas, just as water poured into a bottle displaces the air.

When all the burning section has been thus filled up the fact will be known by carbonic acid gas flowing out through the pipe on the 1500 level through which the gas from the fire is now escaping into the old Consolidated Virginia shaft.

It may be stated that after the enclosed section shall have been filled to overflowing with the carbonic acid gas it will be allowed to so remain a month or two before any of the bulk-heads are opened. The opening will be very cautiously done, and only after carbonic acid gas has taken the place of the carbonic oxide gas at the escape pipe. This may be known by several tests. A very simple one is to introduce the gas into lime water, when a precipitate will at once be formed of the contained lime.

The rock in the mine will retain heat a long time, but this may be overcome by the use of water thrown on through a hose, once the fire is out and the gas gone.—Salt Lake Tribune.

"That's a sham," growled Jones, as his pillow which had appeared full and soft to the eye, collapsed beneath the pressure of his head. "Yes," returned Smith with philosophical composure, "a pillow sham."

### PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Hurt not your conscience with any known sin.

The heavens are as deep as our aspirations are high.

Hope is like the sun, which, as we journey towards it, casts the shadow of our burden behind us.

Every great and commanding movement in the annals of the world is the triumph of enthusiasm.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well without a thought of fame.

It is better to have thorns in the flesh with grace to endure them, than to have no thorns and no grace.

He who does a base thing in zeal for his friend, burns the golden thread that ties their hearts together.

An irritable man lies like a hedgehog rolled up the wrong way, tormenting himself with his own prickles.

Purity, sincerity, obedience and self-surrender—these are the marble steps that lead to the spiritual temple.

Misfortune is never mournful to the soul that accepts it, for such do always see that every cloud is an angel's face.

Revenge is a debt, in the paying of which the greatest knave is honest and sincere, and, so far as he is able, punctual.

He who decides in any case, without hearing the other side of the question, though he may determine justly, is not therefore just.

### Central African Negroes.

The majority of the negroes live on the products of agriculture and stock-raising. There are no tribes without agriculture in Central Africa, except the dwarfish Watwa and Akka. Though their implements are very simple, they clear the dense woods and fence in their fields. Hirse is the most important grain they grow. It is cultivated in all parts of Africa. Sorghum, manioc, and batatas are grown in the lower countries, maize and pulse on the highlands. In Uganda, bananas are the principal food. Stock raising is the favorite occupation of many East African tribes. The herdsmen are frequently warlike nations who have subdued warlike tribes. The Galla, Wahuma, and Watuta have founded empires of this kind. On the upper Nile the natives are engaged in both stock-raising and agriculture. Cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, and poultry are raised by these people.

The most remarkable industry of Africa is that of iron-working, which is known in all parts, the bushmen alone being unacquainted with it when they became known to the Europeans. The Africans know how to obtain the iron from the ores, and manufacture beautiful instruments of it. Besides iron, they manufacture copper implements and make copper and iron wire. The negroes do not know how to tan skins, but soften them by scraping and beating; neither do they practice the art of joining wood; while carving, plaiting, and weaving are highly developed.

The civilization of the negroes is not at all a low one. Their mode of life, their industry, and their political institutions are ample proof of this. Large empires founded by men excelling on intelligence and character, and extensive migrations of energetic nations, are characteristic of its history. The observations of all explorers show that arts and industry are far more developed in the interior than near the coast. Here, as everywhere else, the contact with nations of a higher civilization, the whites and Arabs, tends to destroy the native culture. Here the ruthless Arabian slave-hunters devastate regions which were flourishing before their arrival, and the final destiny of the Africans will depend to a great extent on the end of the final struggle between the whites and the Arabs.—[Science.

### Cocoanuts for Coin.

They are worse off for coin in Gulanto, Venezuela, than we are in Panama. It appears the people have no coin, and when they want to buy anything they immediately steal a few cocoanuts and hand these over to the traders for the supplies they require. This has led the prefect of the district to issue a degree which is unparalleled probably in financial circles. He has prohibited the use of cocoanuts as money and threatens traders with condign punishment who may receive them as such. Rather a strange way of protecting the palms from the depredations of robbers, who must be a strong-backed lot if they can carry about much wealth in the shape of bunches of cocoanuts.—[Panama Star and Herald.

### Bodies From the Bad Lands.

The Smithsonian institution has received from Colonel J. H. Wood of St. Paul the bodies of five persons—a man, woman and three children—taken from a cave in the Bad Lands of Dakota by a miner. The bodies are simply dried up, and not petrified, but are in a remarkable state of preservation. Scientific men who have seen them say they belong to a race which existed 2000 years ago.

### Little Capital.

Jessie—Oh, by the way, uncle, how's cousin John getting along, here in New York? He came down to the city to make his way in the world by his wits, you know.

Uncle George—Yes. Well, the last I knew of him he had busted up for want of capital.—[Texas Siftings.

### Cremation in Alaska.

Having had information the other day of a cremation to take place at the Indian village, I went to the beach to witness it. The defunct siwash was known around Juneau as Frank and was formerly employed at Martin Brother's store in the capacity of Indian clerk, and the klockman (it being a double cremation of one of each sex) had been called Jennie; both, as it happened, having died of consumption. The mourning service consisted of the ancient ceremony known as "potlatch," which is always customary among the Indians of Southeastern Alaska on the occasion of the death of one of their number. The potlatch is a division of whatever temporal goods the deceased may have possessed, such as blankets, dry goods, etc., among his or her relations, according as the merits of each individual case may justify.

In the services of the mourning, which are very long, and to the Indian mind very impressive, the first in the order of the day is a eulogistic discourse by one of the old men, which, being delivered by him in sections, so to speak, is taken up and sung by the rest in a monotonous sort of chant; the old man is then superseded by another venerable buck, who goes through the same service, and he in turn by another, until all the old men have had their individual say. The chanters keep time by thumping the floor with sticks and beating on a drum. This performance being gone over for a day or two, the potlatch takes place.

The body of the deceased is first wrapped in a matting, woven from split roots, and in appearance resembling coarse straw. They then convey the body to the place of cremation, which is always on the beach at high water mark. On this occasion they had on hand for the purpose of burning the two bodies about one cord of wood, some split and some in logs. First a platform of small logs is laid a foot from the ground, and a space of four inches between each log. On this pyre, which was about seven feet long by five feet wide, the two bodies were placed, about three feet apart, and around them a miniature log hut was built to the height of four feet; the inclosed space is then carefully filled in with split wood and fine kindling, and now, everything being in readiness, the fire is lighted from the bottom. The native diet being chiefly salmon, an oily substance, the bodies of the Indians seem to contain a considerable amount of oil, as they burn very readily. While the corpses were charring, the friends of the deceased continued to poke them with long sticks, occasionally raking the fragments of burnt flesh from the fire and wrapping them in skins, blankets, etc. Returning from the cremation of the two natives, I heard singing in a native house, and dropped in to see what was going on.

There was quite an assemblage of natives squatted around a small fire in the centre of the room, and at one end of the house the corpse of an old woman lay, covered with sheets and blankets. All around the room was strung up muslin, pieces of calico and a few blankets; also, three umbrellas, etc., all of which will be distributed among the relatives and near friends. Then the process described above will be gone through.—[Alaska Free Press.

### Why She Adored the Minister.

The Rev. S. R. Calthrop, Unitarian minister in Syracuse, speaking of getting encouragement recently, told how he got some when he preached down in Marblehead. His wife had come to him and said there was a dear little girl who had injured herself. She had been such a regular attendant at church. She had such a great admiration for Mr. Calthrop she had never missed hearing him, even wading through the snow—that he ought to visit his young parishioner. He went. He was met by the little girl's mother, who began a repetition of the story that the minister's wife had told, as they walked along to the sick-room. There the child lay, propped up, and overheard the last statements from her mother of her own delight in the pastor's preaching.

"Yes, sir," chimed in the girl, as the minister stood by her bedside, "It's beautiful to hear you preach, you holler so!"—[Chicago Herald.

### From Bad to Worse.

After a certain concert a well-known German cantatrice asked a gentleman to whom she had been introduced how he liked her duet. "You sang charmingly, madame. But why did you select such a horrid piece of music?"

"Sir, that was written by my late husband."

"Ah, yes, of course. I did not mean—But why did you select such a cow to sing with you?"

"Ach Himmell that is my present husband."—[Chambers' Journal.

### A Foolish Question.

Featherly—"How much time did you get on that suit, Dumley?"

Dumley (indignantly)—"Time? Not any. I pay cash for what I buy."

Featherly (meekly). "I beg your pardon, old man; that was a very foolish question."

Dumley—"Why foolish?"

Featherly—"I suppose you have to pay cash for what you buy."—[Bazar.

### Worth a Trial.

An Austrian physician says that nine times out of ten headache can be almost instantly cured by swallowing a spoonful of salt dissolved in a quantity of water sufficient to enable the sufferer to drink it.

### In Vanity Fair.

Through Vanity Fair, in days of old,
There passed a maiden with locks of gold,
And a pedler opened his tempting pack,
Crying: "O, my pretty lass! what d'ye lack?
Here's many a ware
Costly and rare.
Come, buy—oh, come, buy!
In Vanity Fair."

"Silks and satins are not for me;
Lace is for damsels of high degree;
The lads would laugh in our country town,
If I came clad in a broidered gown;
But yet there's a ware,
Precious and rare,
I fain would buy me
In Vanity Fair."

"Pray sell me, sir, from your motley store,
A heart that will love me forever more,
That, whether the world shall praise or blame,
Through sorrow or joy will be still the same.
'Tis the only ware
For which I care
'Mid all the treasures
In Vanity Fair."

"Much it grieves me, O lassie dear,
The pedler said, "But I greatly fear
The hearts that lovel in the old sweet way
Have been out of fashion this many a day;
And gilded care
Is all the ware
You will get for your money
In Vanity Fair."
—[Florence Tyler.

### HUMOROUS.

Short and sweet—stick of candy.

In favor of protection—the old maid.

Acrobats report that business is jumping.

Stands to reason—The gentleman who has the floor.

It is better to rise with the lark than with the tent pin.

The rivers which run smoothest are those with the most springs.

When a man goes out of the poultry business he tears the tattered hen sign down.

Even fishermen who wouldn't steal are always ready to hook something if they get a chance.

"The people like tyrants," says a magazine writer. Maybe that's why the people get married.

The great trouble with some people is that their upper and lower lips are strangers to each other.

A Louisville man whose hennery was destroyed by fire congratulates himself that his fowls all died game.

You can get more wind out of a ten-cent fan than you can from a $500 one. It's the same way with a ten-cent man.

A scientist has discovered the "earthquake belt." It is found in the spot where the green cucumber shakes you.

The sign "Beware of the dog" is not hung up "that he who runs may read," but "that he who reads may run."

Store keeper (to little girl just entering store) "Well, my little girl, what is it to-day?" Little girl (innocently) "Wednesday."

A Sing Sing convict concealed himself in a box of shirts, was flung into a freight car, kicked the end out of the box and escaped. He should have been ironed.

Because people usually use the right hand in manipulating a handkerchief the majority of noses are said to turn to the right. How let somebody explain why so many noses turn up.

Losing a sale.—Elderly spinster (in drug store). "I declare to goodness, I've forgot what I came in for! An' it was on my tongue's end jest a minnit ago." Clerk (trying to help her out). "Er,—face-powder, ma'am, or hair-dye, or—or—" Exit elderly spinster.

### Progress in Japan.

It is sad to learn that one of the sacrifices which progress requires from Japan is the abolition of the pretty, graceful, and becoming costume in which the women clothe themselves. The Times' correspondent at Tokio declares that the adoption of European garb is not due to feminine caprice or the eagerness of milliners after some new thing. It is part of a deliberate policy entered upon by Count Ito, the most sagacious of living Japanese statesmen, and is closely connected with the future well-being of the country. Japan has committed herself to occidentalism, and she must go on and become one of the circle of western nations in all respects. But though the male Japanese shoots and hunts, and speaks French, and reads Mr. Herbert Spencer, and does a little on the stock exchange, the Japanese woman is still in the oriental condition of bondage and ignorance. Japanese domestic life, thinks Count Ito, must be revolutionized, and the present arrangements of the Japanese home rendered this physically impossible. Corsets and "dress improvers," and Parisian bonnets will tend to that end. Perhaps so; but it is a pity that a dress, which combines simplicity and grace with the most delightful picturesqueness should have to disappear.—[St. James's Gazette.

### Something Good in Him.

"John," said a wife to her husband, "I've heard say that there is something good in everybody, but I declare that boy of ours, it seems to me, has positively not a good thing in him. He is the worst boy I ever saw."

"You are mistaken, Maria. That boy certainly has something good in him, for I just saw him steal a jar of your best preserves, and he has eaten over half of them now. You must admit that he has that much good in him, or else acknowledge that your preserves are no good."—[Dansville Breeze.

# The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1887.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.


## FARMERS NEGLECTED.

Ever since the dawn of time, law makers in all countries and climes have neglected, ignored, delayed and defeated legislation for the improvement of that greatest interest which feeds and nourishes the world, and without the prosperity of which no other occupation or industry can live.

The first effort made in the United States in a national way to improve and elevate agriculture was by Geo. Washington, who, as President, recommended, in his message in 1796 a "National Board of Agriculture," and the establishment of a "Military Academy." The way these recommendations were treated is a fair sample of the way Congress and the Legislatures of the various States have dealt with the greater interests of the country. The recommendation of Washington for a "Military Academy" was immediately referred to a strong committee, which reported favorably. The school was richly endowed, fostered with large appropriations, and its graduates made the pets and beneficiaries of office and liberal salaries during life.

But the recommendations in the same message in favor of a "National Board of Agriculture," was totally ignored. It was referred to no committee—no notice by Congress was paid to it, and the science which teaches how to support life was neglected. But the science how to kill has been in active operation in this country for eighty-five years, in the shape of the Military Academy at West Point.

The farmers constitute the largest interest in this government, and they poll three times as many votes as any other industry, and when the country is in danger from foreign or internal foes, always send forward to the front four times as many brave men as any other calling, and yet the demand which has been made, for near a century, for a National Board of Agriculture, or for a Secretary among the President's advisers, has been constantly and continually ignored. Why?

## REDEMPTION OF TRADE DOLLARS.

Congress, at its last session, provided that any person holding trade dollars might present them to the Treasury or any sub-Treasury, or Mint of the United States for redemption in standard silver dollars. The period for such redemption expires on the 1st of September. The amount thus far redeemed is less than seven million dollars. The most of those who held these dollars in any considerable amounts have undoubtedly already presented them for redemption. There is probably a considerable amount of these dollars remaining yet unredeemed, scattered through the country in comparatively small sums, and held by owners who originally received them at their face value. We call the attention of these owners to the fact that the time for their redemption by the Government will soon expire.

According to Vick's Magazine, the American apples received in England last year sold for £700,000, or nearly $3,500,000. Of this amount the Canadian fruit brought $400,000. Vick also says the prospect for the apple crop in this state (New York) is fair. Northern Spys, Greenings and Russets will give an average yield; that of Baldwins will be light, and, as the orchards consist most largely of this variety, the whole average yield will probably be near half a crop. Of most other kinds of fruit there will probably be a good supply.

The Denver Republican says there are eight hundred women now doing the cattle business in Colorado—in the saddle, as it were. Altogether they are worth several millions, and their superior judgement and clearness of head are vouched for by the best observers. Many of them are wives and mothers, both wise and kind.

A reporter of the *Tribune* says that General Imboden, of Confederate fame, has written a letter to a friend in New York, in which he discusses the necessity of the tariff for promoting the development of the mineral resources of Virginia. Amongother things, he says that if Virginia's mineral wealth had been as far developed in 1860 as it is now there would have been no war.

The longer we farm, says an experienced farmer, the more thoroughly satisfied do we become that it pays to keep stock growing steadily all the time, just the same as a crop, and that any failure to do this is a failure to secure as much profit as we could.

The National Live Stock Journal says if the colt is haltered and handled a half hour every day till two months old, and haltered and led regularly at least once a week, before being weaned, it will be better for it every way.

## THE SICKLY SEASON.

July, August and September are months, in this and many other countries, when humanity suffers most from malarial and typhoid forms of fevers. The human family, and especially in smaller towns, and in the rural districts in the country, do not fully realize the importance of the pure sanitary condition of their houses, and the water for the use of the family. Malarial and typhoid fevers almost invariably come from impure air and water, both the products of local causes, most frequently about the dwelling house or out building.

This being so, we ask each one of our readers to examine his own premises, just now, when the hot sun and sultry atmosphere are converting every foul thing into a deadly enemy to the health and life of man. Foul cesspools, though holding not more than a pail of impure slops, breed disease and death. The privy vault may be sending forth foul contagion, or percolating its poisonous venom through the earth to the low water in she well, not many rods distant, to bread typhoid fever to sap the health of all the family, and to consign to the cemetery the brightest and sweetest jewels around the family altar.

This is a question, which has no superior in importance, which it is our duty to press upon the farmer. Do not neglect your duty, and carelessly spend sacred time, when your wives and children are treading on the brink of eternity. We know of cases where the heads of families so entirely neglect the sanitary condition of their premises and of the water for the family as to be as morally responsible for the fatal results that follow as if they had left open the trap door to their wells and let their infants stumble in.

There should be no privy vaults, cesspools, or foul yards, the water from which can by any possibility reach the water in the well. The subtle and liquid poison is constantly escaping through a thousand secret avenues from the seat of poison to the well. To prove this an experiment was made, thus reported by an exchange:

"Some time ago this experiment was tried upon a suspected well. A large quantity of indigo water was emptied into the vault, which was fifty feet away from the well. Three days later the water in the well became of a blueish tinge and was immediately condemned."

## THE IRISH CINDERELLA.

A London dispatch very aptly says that when other parts of the British empire were celebrating the Queen's jubilee with great enthusiasm, poor little Ireland, like Cinderella, was left alone in the kitchen, while her sister went off to the party. In reviewing the jubilee festivities the most suggestive feature is the entire absence of any Irish part in them. It is stated that not a single Irish soldier was in the parade, though troops from all other parts of the empire, including a regiment of native soldiers from distant Bengal, marched in the procession. The Irish members of Parliament stayed away from the Westminister exercises and there was nothing in all that display of pomp and wealth to suggest that there was any such country as Ireland.

But in the unhappy island there was not much occasion for rejoicing Even the brutal work of evicting poor tenants from their homes went on just the same, while London flags were flying, bands were playing and thousands were shouting the praises of the Queen and her administration policy. One court in Ireland announced that it would be closed on the jubilee day for all business except for granting writs of ejectment That brutal work must go on just the same, so while all England was in smiles, Ireland was in tears.

It is a sad picture which the British Government holds up to the world. In the midst of its festivities over the triumphs of Victoria's reign, there stalks through Ireland the grim spectre of want, distress and death. If England can felicitate itself upon this most miserable condition of affairs, then has it lost the heart and humanity out of its national life.

The crops upon the whole are coming out all right. Peace and plenty compose a gratifying and popular platform for another year. In contrast, we are to have rumors of wars, if not wars, in Europe. Well, the United States can easily feed them all.

The California journals estimate the wheat crop of their State, this year, at a little over a million short tons, out of which they will probably have 800,000 short tons for export. This is about five million bushels less than the crop of 1886.

A graduate of the Indiana State University begins his thesis with the following immortal declaration:

"There is but one thing in the universe, and that is truth. There is but one way to find the truth, and that is by the study of nature, her phenomens and her laws."

The President seems to have gone back on Buffalo, and the people there have quit naming male babies Grover C.

## LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG.

We see the following statements in certain papers, which, from personal knowledge, we know to be incorrect;

The speech of Lincoln at the dedication of Gettysburg Cemetery was read by the aid of spectacles, hesitatingly, and in a low tone of voice, so as to be inaudible except to those in the immediate vicinity of the speaker. It made but a slight impression upon the audience

It was our great good fortune to be one of the vast crowd of people assembled on that memorable occasion, and while we stood at least two hundred feet from the platform we heard very distinctly every word of the remarkable speech. It was not read, nor did Mr. Lincoln have on glasses. We never saw an audience so deeply impressed. At its close, even Mr. Everett who had just preceded him with one of his beautiful orations, grasped his hand and said, "Mr. President, my speech will be forgotten, but *yours never will be!*"

The New York *World*, the leading Democratic paper of the country in its issue of the 14th inst, prints five columns of answers to a query sent to leading labor men in every State, as to the strength of the labor vote and the possibility of a labor nominee for President in 1888. The replies indicate a unanimous sentiment in favor of a candidate and that it will cost the Democratic party at least 70 per cent of its present polling strength. Significant.

The young man who persuades himself that two people can live as cheaply as one, can always get a girl to help try it.

The Rochester *Advertiser* offers Henry George a farm, if he will move on it and go to work.

### A Visit to Austria.

CHEMNITZ, Germany,
July 1, 1887.

Editor CAROLINIAN:

We found that after the days work was over there was barely time to catch the train, so calling a drosky or cab we drove rapidly to the depot and boarded the train for Weipert in Austria. The trip up the valley was perfectly enchanting. High mountains penned us in on either side, and on account of the narrowness of the valley we were forced again and again to cross the turbulent waters of the little river Zochopan. The ascent was very steep and it was with great difficulty that the two great puffing engines seceeded in pulling the long train of cars up to the first commencement of the ascention of the Erygebirge mountain in Southern Saxony. Soon we arrived at the large town of Zochopan in the midst of which was quite a high hill, the summit completely covered with a castle in good preservation. This is said to date from the time of Henry I.

A short distance above this town we came to the fine castle of Scharfenstein, situated on a very high and to all appearance perfectly inaccessible cliff on the opposite side of the river. After this we passed the ruins of the ancient castle of Wolhenstein, with a lovely modern villa in plain sight on a neighboring crag.

We were perfectly delighted with our trip up the valley. Reaching Annaberg, we were obliged to remain over night. Alighting, we found ourselves at the foot of a steep mountain on whose summit we could distinguish the lamp lights of the ancient walled town of Annaberg, which was built in 1496 and is about 2000 feet above the sea, being a thousand feet above Chemnitz, and the change in the atmosphere is very noticeable. Luckily for us, there were cabs at depot, so we were not forced to climb the steep ascent to the town. At the hotel we found the proprietor and waiters able to speak English fluently. We were conducted to the dining room where a splendid supper of brook trout and other delicacies were served, followed by a little of the host's fine Bavarian beer.

Next morning we wandered out into the town. It was too early to visit the Church of St Ann, which the Germans call the Annenkirche, which contains some very fine paintings by the old German masters, so we had to content ourselves with looking at other objects, among them the statue of Barbara Uttman, the first lace maker of the place. Lacemaking has now become the principal industry of the town

At 5½ A. M. we again boarded the train and began the descent into the valley which divides Saxony from Austria. The road was winding on account of the mountains. At last we found ourselves in the little Bohemian town of Weipert. The town of Weipert in Austria and Bancnstein in Germany, look like one town. They are only divided by a little stream a yard wide. Here we took a carriage to Kupferburg,' a town 12 miles distant, The scenery was grand and the groups of Bohemian girls in their white bodices and short red petticoats looked picturesque. The town is on a mountain overlooking the grand valley of Bohemia in which is the celebrated summer resort of Carlsbad.

Behind the town, rising from the midst of a broad plateau, is the wonderful peak of Kipferhuegle, attaining the height of 3000 feet. On reaching this top we found a Roman Catholic shrine and an inn kept by a very fiat, jolly old German who did his best to make us have "a good time." He showed us the old copper mines, now no longer worked, and told us the mountain derived its name from this ore—Copper Mountain. We enjoyed a good dinner at this inn "way up in the clouds," and then enjoyed watching the young folks dance. Returning to Weipert, we wandered around the town until train time.

The most peculiar things to our eyes were the great number of shrines, crucifixes and pictures of the Virgin. You could hardly walk a hundred feet without seeing one of them. We got safely back to Chemnitz, having enjoyed our first visit to Austria.

W. B. MURPHY.


## GIVE THEM A CHANCE!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to de there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they canont do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Bochee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

### A Gift for All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King, New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, will be, for a limited time, given away. This offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma Bronchitis, or any affection of Throat Chest, or Lungs, are especially requested to call at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store and get a Trial Bottle Free, Large Bottles $1.

### It is a Pleasure,

writes Mrs. Eliza Ann Smith, of Vermillon, Erie Co. Ohio, to tell the ladies everywhere that nothing surpasses Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic for all irregularities. It cured me when the physicians and all other remedies failed."

### Pleasant Condiments for Watermelons.

Down South they eat pepper on watermelon. Up North they sometimes mix cayenne pepper with the mustard to warm up the plaster after eating watermelon.—Journal of Education.

### Children

Often need some safe cathartic and tonic to avert approaching sickness or to relieve colic, headach, sick stomach, indigestion, dysentery and the complaints incident to childhood. Let the children take Simmons Liver Regulator and keep well. It is purely vegetable, not unpleasant to the taste and safe to take alone or in connection with other medicine. The Genuine has our trade mark "Z" in red on front of wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

### What One Ohio Town Needs.

From the West Union (O.) Defender

Our neighboring towns are boring holes in the ground for natural gas. The crying need in this town is a hold bored deep enough to strike natural applejack.

### It is Indeed a Trying Position

It is not justice to put one lawyer on the bench at a small salary and allow other lawyers to talk him to death, and collect large fees for doing it?—Picayune.


## STATE ITEMS

The internal revenue stamp office at Charlotte has been discontinued.

The Snow Hill Enterprise says: For the first time in its history Snow Hill is without a barroom and there is no whiskey sold in Green county.

The trustees and faculty of the Friend's school at New Garden, will hold a semi-centennial celebration of the founding and opening of that institution on the 17th of August, 1887

The Winston Republican says: Very few towns in the South can claim, as Solem has a right to do, the existence of an organized band of music for over 100 years.

At the July meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Duplin county there was only one application for license to sell spirituous liquors in the county, and one for the sale of beer.

Of six North Carolina candidates for cadetships at West Point, only three were successful, Carter, of Statesville; Settle, son of Judge Settle of Greensboro, and Gidney, of Shelby.

The Newberne Journal says: Jones H. Young, of Hyde county, who was convicted at the fall term of the U. S. Court for 1885, held in this city, for embezzling postoffice funds and sentenced to the Albany penitentiary for two years, has been released and is in the city on his way home. His time was shortened severad months by his good behavior.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor J. L. Robinson, died on the 12th, at his home in Franklin, Macon county, aged 49 years. For two years he held an important position under the Indian affairs division of the Interior Department. He was three times speaker of the State House of Representatives, twice president of the Senate, and served one term as Lieut. Governor. In his death the State loses one of its very best citizens.

Miss Viola Meets, of Graham Co., N. C, was to have been married on July 3 to John Ammons, of the same county. The match was opposed by the father of Miss Meets, who armed himself on the day of the proposed wedding and swore that he would kill Ammons if he appeared on his premises. The daughter said she preferred to marry with her father's consent, but would marry Ammons that day or die. The father violently refusing, she stepped into an adjoining room. The father went into the room shortly afterward. The daughter was a corpse and in her hand was a vial labelled strychnine.

In the 95th volume of North Carolina Reports Judge Shepherd was affirmed in 9 cases, reversed in 3; Judge Philips affirmed in 8 cases, reversed in 5; Judge Connor affirmed in 8 cases, reversed in 1; Judge Clark affirmed in 12, reversed in 3; Judge Gilmer affirmed in 2, reversed in 2, Judge Boykin affirmed in 10, reversed in 6; Judge MacRae affirmed in 12, reversed in 4; Judge Montgomery affirmed in 2, reversed in none; Judge Graves affirmed in 4, reversed in 4; Judge Avery affirmed in 5, reversed in 3; Judge Shipp affirmed in 9, reversed in none; Judge Gudger affirmed in 9, reversed in 8.


### Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth and removed completely all disease and pain."

Try a bottle, only 50c at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug store.

### He Wants to Hug Them All—Too Bad!

[From Scotland Neck Democrat—Ex-Congressman Kitchen's Anti-Cleveland paper.]

A lady of the Teachers' Assembly told the President she was proud to shake the hand of the Democratic President. An eye witness told us the President came near hugging the lady. We are not surprised that the President should want to hug a North Carolina lady, for we want to hug them all, but we cannot believe any North Carolina lady could think she was shaking the hand of a Democrat in shaking Cleveland's.

### He Don't Want Any Flags.

From Birmingham (Ala.) Age.

"Furl that banner; needn't return it; We don't want it—smash it, burn it; Let us have peace—confound it—Durn it!"

### A Prevalent Western Need.

Cincinnati has a secret society for providing poor girls with pretty dresses, but what Cincinnati most needs is a society for providing pretty dresses with pretty girls.—Omaha World.

### Adam's Inexpensive Spring.

Eve never bothered Adam about the spring fashions, but she was the first woman to adopt the fall style—Boston Gazette.

At Phœnix, Arizona, the thermometer has been registering 117 degrees, and at Needles it has registered 122 degrees in the shade.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by F. M. Cook and wife to the undersigned to secure a debt of $3700,00 due Mrs. T. H. Leary (formerly Miss Mattie P. Saunders,) and recorded in Pasquotank county, in the Register of Deeds' office, Book No. 7, page 661, at the request of the said Mrs. Leary, we shall sell for cash at public bidding before the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday, August 22, 1887 at 12 o'clock, M, that piece or lot of land situated in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., and bounded on the north by Fearing street, east by the lot on which Erskine Ehringhaus now resides and a vacant lot owned by C. H. Robinson, south by Church street, and west by Pool street, containing one-half acre, more or less. There are two desirable dwelling houses situated upon the aforesaid property, viz: The dwelling at the corner of Church and Pool Sts., occupied by Miss. Eliza Cock at the time of her death, and the new and handsome dwelling now occupied by E. M. Cook, at the corner of Fearing and Pool streets. The property will be sold in separate lots if desired. The property will also be sold subject to some prior incumbrances which will be announced on day of sale.

J. HEYWOOD SAWYER
W. O. TEMPLE,
July 18th, 1887, Trustees.

**Classical and Mathematical Academy.**

Nixonton, Pasquotank County, N. C.
THO'S M. RIDDICK, Principal

The Fall session of this school will commence on August 10th, 1887.

Thorough course of instruction given in all the English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physology, Latin, Greek and Mathematics. This school offers special advantages to parents and guardians who wish to have pupils prepared for college or business. No pains will be spared in making it a high grade institution, good discipline and thorough and effective tuition being the features that will command special attention.

The location is healthful and pleasant. Water excellent. Morals of community good. No ardent spirits sold in the place, or within six miles of it. Charges exceptionally low.

TERMS: For English branches, Mathematics, Physology, &c. for session of 20 weeks, $8.00

For same with Latin or Greek $10.00 per session.

Good board can be obtained in the village at from $6.00 to $8.00 per month.

REFERENCES; Dr. Wm. M. Riddick, Dr. R. H. L. Blount, Woodville, N. C., Col. R. B. Creecy, Frank Vaughan Esq. Dr. P. John, Pr. O. G. B. McMullan, Messrs. Griffin & Temple, Elizabeth City. John S. Morris Esq. Dan'l Morgan & Co. Minyard Sawyer Esq., Nixonton, N. C. Maxey Sanderlin Esq. Okisko, N. C., M. G. Gregory esq. Chapanoke, and Captain Samuel Waters, Elizabeth City

For further information address principal at Nixonton.

**Gill Nets—Special Notice.**

We have a Cotton Gill Net Twine of a grade that is a safe substitute for Flax; also, a higher than usual grade of 20-4 and 20-5. We are giving careful attention to the Sound Gill Net Fisheries for the ensuing year.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO,
Gloucester, Mass.
Boston Office, 95 Commercial st. 1-8


## NAG'S HEAD,

*DARE COUNTY, N. C.*

This celebrated Summer Resort is situated on the Albemarle Sound and Atlantic Ocean. The Bathing facilities are the best and fine fishing and gunning are afforded. The HOTEL will open for the reception of visitors on

**JULY 1, 1887.**

The accommodations are ample and the fare first class. A good Band will furnish music for dancing.

Board, per Month $30; per Week $10; per Day $2.

Nag's Head can be reached from Norfolk by the Norfolk Southern Railroad, which connects at Elizabeth City with the elegant Steamer "Bell Haven," which will make tri-weekly trips to Nap's Head, leaving Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, returning on alternate days. Steamers leave Norfolk and Newberne on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Nag's Head, touching at Washington. For further information, address

A. E. JACOBS, Manager.

**Why Are**

*Three-fourths of all the Sewing Machines being sold throughout the World*

Genuine Singers?

Buy one and you will understand it.

Apply to A. M. MATICS, Elizabeth City, N. C., or to C. M. ALDERSON Edenton, N. C.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT

FAC-SIMILE OF FRONT OF WRAPPER, WITH Z IN RED.

The majority of the ills of the human body arise from a diseased Liver. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any other agency on earth.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.

THE
**BIBLE MADE PLAIN**

Mr. J. B. Sherill, of Webster, N. C., who is stopping at the Albemarle House, is representing Hitchcock's New and complete Analysis of the Bible to the people. Below will be found testimonials from some of our best Divines who have examined it. Please examine for yourself when he calls on you and you will be delighted to have such a valuable book in your library.

ELIZABETH CITY, May 2, 1887.

Dr. Hitchcock's New and Complete Analysis of the Holy Bible, sent out by Messrs J. A. Wilmore & Co., New York, is a handsome volume, well printed and neatly bound. The book is sure of a wide public circulation for which it is particularly adapted. It it a very instructive work, and the veteran student and author throngs his pages with holy gems. His aim is for popular and higher education. His fitness for the work in hand will remain unchallenged. The book is represented by the courteous agent Mr. J. B Sherrill.

R. J. WALKER,
Rector Christ Church.

ELIZABETH CITY, May 2, 1887.

Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible, for which Mr. J. B. Sherrill is agent, is a most valuable book to any one who wishes to understand what the word of God teaches. I have been acquainted with the Book for several years, and have ordered a copy of the new and improved edition from Mr. Sherrill, It will be constantly on my desk for constant use. I cordially recommend the Book and hope a large number of copies will be sold in Elizabeth City, and through out the country. Be sure to examine its merits, before deciding not to purchase. If you examine, you will want it.

J. T. WHITLEY,
Pastor M. E. Church, South.

May 9, 1887.

From A. C. Avery, Judge of the Superior Court:

Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible is a new departure in the proper direction. It gives one a comprehensive view of each subject treated in the Bible on the encyclopædia plan, and promises to do more to encourage investigation and study of the word of God, than any commentary or other work yet published. I have subscribed for the book.

May 3, 1887

From Rev. George Baker, A. M., Pastor Baptist Church, Elizabeth City, N. C:

Book agents are not all to be repudiated. Sometimes they are a God send to us by putting into our hands valuable books we could not otherwise secure. Hitchcock's Analysis of the Holy Bible is a book sold only by subscription. He who obtains this matchless work will secure the most valuable aid I know to the study of the scriptures. I have ordered a fine copy for my own use. Don't fail to examine the book when Mr. Sherrill calls; it will do you good,

May 5, 1887.

I have given "Hitchcock's Complete Analysis of the Holy Bible" careful examination and hereby recommend others to do likewise. When the agent, Mr. Sherrill, calls, you will do yourself a favor by allowing him to show and explain the many advantages of this splendid book It has the most helpful arrangement to profitable Bible study known to me, therefore I have ordered a copy for my own use, and heartily recommend it to others. It ought to be in the hands of every one who wishes Bible information.

O. C. HORTON,
Pastor of Shiloh, Ramoth Gilead and Cresswell Baptist Churches.

**NORFOLK**

**STEAM DYE WORKS.**

113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.

Gents' clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to stain or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
an. 27-6m. PROPRIETORS

**FISHERIES—1888.**

WILLIAM STOWE, whose experience in the Albemarle Sound Fisheries dates back over 40 years, in the days of the elder Capehart, Nixon, Granberry, Skinners, Edw'd Wood, Johnson, Sprulls, Banbury, Leurys, Cox, Charles, Glover and other honored names of a fading generation in tor-Sound Fisheries, respectfully invites, he behalf of the

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO..

orders for 1888, at an early date, that ample time may be had to prepare the Twine, Gill Nets, Seines and Traps. We propose to give good wares, made in faithfulness, and under the rules of an honorable commerce. Upon this principle we invite the attention of the Fishermen, through their home merchants. Special attention given to Cotton Gill Nets.

Boston, May 18, 1887-2m

THE ELIZABETH CITY
**NORMAL SCHOOL**

will open its next session

MONDAY, JULY 11, and close FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1887

FACULTY:—Prof. J. T. Corlew, Supt. of Charlotte Training and Graded School; Prof. Henry Houck, Dept. State Supt. of Penn.; Mrs. M. O. Humphrey of the Goldsboro Graded School; S. L. Sheep, Prin. E. City Academy.

LECTURERS:—Maj. S. M. Finger, State Supt.; Dr. R. M. Saunders, of Norfolk College; Lieut. Winslow, U. S Navy.

Other prominent gentlemen have been invited to lecture. For circular containing further particulars address any of the undersigned.

S. L. SHEEP, Supt.
HON. C. C. POOL, S. S. FOWLER, W. J. GRIFFIN, E. F. AYDLETT, FRANK VAUGHAN, Local Board of Managers.

STURGEON & PORPOISE.

We have a Sturgeon twine to gill with that lifts 50 pounds—*very strong*

ALSO.

Porpoise Seines, heavy twine and big mesh,

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.
Boston office 96 Commercial St.
3-4t.

COMMISSION DEALERS.

**CALLAHAN & BENNER,**

Wholesale Commission Dealers in

**FRESH FISH,**

GAME and TERAPIN,

*3 & 4 Dock St Fish Market*

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**COMMISSION DEALER.**

IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry, Eggs, Game, &c., In Season

*No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market*

FOOT OF DOCK STREET
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Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

**DAVENPORT & MORRIS,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish.

*RICHMOND, VA*

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited and proceeds remitted in cash.

On account of our intimate acquaintance, and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South, we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are well known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

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IN

Fish, Terrapin, & Game.

11 Fulton Fish Market & 207 Front S.

NEW YORK.

Warehouse & Cold Storage, 207 Front St.

SHAD A SPECIALTY.

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*Wholesale Commission Dealers in*

—ALL KINDS OF—

**FRESH FISH.**

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**LANGHEAR & HAFF.**

Wholesale Commission Dealers

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,

Etc. Etc.

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET,
NEW YORK.


### NOTICE.

I will sell at public auction, for cash, before the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday, August 15th, 1887, at 12 o'clock, M., one lot of accounts and notes, belonging to the estate of S. Weisel deceased and the late firm of S. Weisel & Son, For itemized list, see posters at the Court House and other public places in Pasquotank county.

GEO. W. COBB, Adm'r of S. Weisel and Assignee Moses Weisel.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 8th' 1887.


THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Mrs. L. G. Underwood. Prop'r.

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

MRS. UNDERWOOD spares no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for her patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

Elizabeth City, two hours ride from Norfolk, presents especial attractions for the ourist, the invalid and home seeker.

**WOODARD HOUSE**

EDENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Transand Steame

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. L. ROBERSON, Prop'r


### DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of D. S. Kramer & Sons is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the bills and accounts of said firm must be settled with D. S. Kramer.

D. S. KRAMER,
C. E. KRAMER,
J. A. KRAMER

July 8th, 1887.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business heretofore conducted by D. S Kramer & Sons under the name and style of Kramer Bros.

C. E. KRAMER,
J. A. KRAMER,
A. K. KRAMER.

July 8th, 1887.


**ICE AND COAL!**

Rawlins Whitehurst & Co.,

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

**JACOB SALOMONSKY**

*The Grandest Display of*

CLOTHING —and— DRESS GOODS

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

*Very Lowest Prices.*

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

*A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISING GOODS.*

STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

**D. F. DONOVAN'S FURNRITUE and CARPET HOUSE,**

142 CHURCH STREET
**NORFOLK, VA.**

New Mattings just Opening

NEW STOCK OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AT PRICES TO ALL PARTIES

Holland Shades, 2 yards long with spring roller and nickle pull, at 50 cents.

A FULL LINE OF BED ROOM AND PARLOR SUITS ALWAYS ON HAND, AS WELL a Large Assortment of every Article in the

**FURNITURE LINE.**

*A Price List will be Furnished on Application.*

SHAIR MATTRESSES & FEATHER-BEDS made to order. All other styles on hand and made to order at short notice.

Our Stock of Rugs & Carpets is Complet

Give Us a Trial.

SAMUEL C. PHILLIPS,
-39. Manager

H. HILGARTNER SONS

**STEAM Marble & Granite Works**

**MONUMENTS, ETC,**

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling. Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore
**BALTIMORE, MD.**

J. H. ZIEGLER, Agt. Elizabeth City, N C
L. F. ZIEGLER, Agt. Edenton, N. C.

HARTER'S THE ONLY TRUE **IRON TONIC**

Will purify the BLOOD regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS and RESTORE the HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power. Suffering from complaints peculiar to the sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe, speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. All attempts at counterfeiting only adds to its popularity. Do not experiment—get ORIGINAL and BEST

Dr. HARTER'S LIVER PILLS
Cure Constipation, Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. Sample Dose and Dream Book mailed on receipt of two cents in postage.
THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

**SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,**

**SWARTHMORE, PA,**

Opens 9th Month 13th. Thirty minutes from Broad St. Station, Philadelphia. Under the care of Friends, but all others admitted. Full college course for both sexes; Classical, Scientific and Literary. Also a Manual Training and a Preparatory School. Healthy location, large grounds, new and extensive buildings and apparatus. For Catalogue and full particulars address EDWARD H. MAGILL, LL.D., Pres't. 51-15

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA**

*Chapel Hill, N. C.*

The session is divided into two terms: the first beginning the last Thursday in August and ending at Christmas, the second beginning early in January and ending first Thursday in June. Tuition, $30.00 for each term. For room rent and service, $5.00 per term. Those unable to pay tuition are allowed to give their notes, secured if possible. Tuition in the Normal Course free. Post Graduate instruction also free. The Faculty is now sufficiently strong to give instruction in a wide range of studies.

For terms in the Law School apply to Hon. John Manning, LL. D. For Catalogues apply to W. T. Patterson, Bursar, Chapel Hill, N. C. For special information apply to

KEMP. P. BATTLE, LL. D.

**THE WILMINGTON STAR**

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Attention is called to the following reduced rates of subscription, cash in advance:

**The Daily Star.**

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| One Year | $6.00 |
| Six Months | 3.00 |
| Three Months | 1.50 |
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| One Year | $1.00 |
| Six Months | .60 |
| Three Months | .30 |

Our Telegraph News service has recently been largely increased, and it is our determination to keep the STAR up to the highest standard of newspaper excellence

Address. WM. H. BERNARD
Wilmington, N. C

**ROANOKE COLLEGE,**

*In the Virginia Mountains.*

—$149, $176, or $204 A YEAR—

Thorough instruction; good discipline; best moral influences. Students from many States. Graduates in 28 States. North Carolina well represented. 36th Session begins Sept. 14th. Illustrated catalogue free. Address JULIUS D. DREHER, Pres't., Salem, Va.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

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*WILL CURE*

HEADACHE
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*FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS*
The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.
TAKE NO OTHER.



TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

## NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 18, TAKES EFFECT MAY 15, 1887.

Mail and Express (Southbound) leaves Elizabeth City 12,04 P. M., Northbound, leaves at 3:19 P. M.

Elizabeth City Accomodation on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday leaves 7.15 A. M., and returning, arrives 5.15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth ity—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, Little, Scuppernong Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steamboats Plymouth and Ranger, for all points on Chowan, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with Steamer Keystone tri-weekly for Harrellsville, Winton, Murfreesboro and all landings on the Chowon and Meherin Rivers.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Winston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

## EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad, Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., President St., Station Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., Station. New York by C. N. J. R. R., Pier 27 North River. Providence and Boston by New York and New England R. R.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.


OFFICE OF
UPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Oct'r 14, 1885.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of boats.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 11 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office. The Steamers W. B. Rogers and Thomas Newton leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M., for South Mills; returning, leave South Mills every Tuesday, Thursday and Surday, at 7, A. M. F. H. CAMP, Agent, Norfolk, JOHN JACOBS, Agent, South Mills.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent


PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

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ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
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GRANDY & AYDLETT,
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Will practice in all the Courts of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

R. H. McINTOSH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at residence, on South Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

TO SPORTSMEN!
The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he is still at
THE OLD STAND ON ROAD STREET,
And keeps on hand an assortment of Rifles Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery.
☞ Repairing in his line promptly done.
GEO. W. BELL.

## F. M. COOK,
JEWELER.
70 Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
F. M. COOK has a well selected stock of WELRY and SILVER-WARE, WATCHES Ladies' and Misses' Sets Pins and Rings, Studs, Collar and Cuff Buttons, ackets Chains, Necklaces, etc.

## H. O. HILL,
HOME MADE TIN WARE.
Roofing & Guttering.
Foot of Earing Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



# The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1887


### ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES

EPISCOPAL. Rev R. J. Walker, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7 P. M

☞ Courage!

☞ Never yield to trifles.

☞ The Fair October 18th, 19th and 20th.

☞ The weather the past week has been the hottest for years.

☞ An interesting letter from our friend and former townsman W. B. Murphy, now at Chemniz, Saxony, appears in another column.

☞ Rev. Geo. Baker, of the Baptist Church, will deliver a sermon for the benefit of the teachers attending the Normal, on next Sunday morning; and Rev. R. J. Walker, of the Episcopal Church, will deliver a like sermon in the evening.

☞ We have always contended that, with proper manuring and good culture, crops equaling almost any section can be raised here. We now have corn measuring 13 f. in height. And it is well eared—will probably yield at the rate of 80 bushels per acre. Let our farmers put the work and manure on one acre they are in the habit of distributing over three and more satisfactory results will surely follow.

☞ A capital lecture was delivered in the Court House on Friday night by Prof. Henry Houck of the Normal school. He kept his audience so well entertained that they apparently forgot the heat and manifested their appreciation of his many good points and happy hits by frequent and hearty applause. He spoke 55 minutes, but said a gentleman at our side. "It don't seem to me it was 30." The Professor is an entertaining and popular lecturer.

☞ The CAROLINIAN takes no stock in the continued agitation of the "flag blunder." Cleveland made a mistake, it is true, but he rectified it, and there the matter should end. When a man commits an error, and, on seeing it, acknowledges and promptly corrects it, he should be commended. We think there are other and *living* issues upon which to wage the coming political battle—questions affecting our material interests, as taxation, the currency, protection to our industries, local self government, etc.

☞ The Normal School is in full blast. The attendance of Teachers is not as large as it should be but those present appear to be interested and enthused. Prof. Sheep has been fortunate in his corps of Instructors. Prof. Houck of Pennsylvania, is a veteran in Institute and Normal works and yet he don't grow old. He keeps pace with educational progress and is practical in all he teaches. Prof. Corlew is full of enthusiasm, as all successful workers should be, and he possesses the happy faculty of setting the *thinking* powers of those who hear him in motion. He is well equipped and qualified for the place he is filling. Mrs. Humphreys is also an ardent, earnest, zealous teacher. Her drills are thorough and her work effective.

☞ By request and for the benefit of the Teachers attending the Normal School, Rev. Mr. Whitley, of the Methodist Church, delivered a sermon on Sunday morning, his theme being "The Sacred Side of Secular Education." He exalted the vocation of the Teacher, taking the position that his work embraced the forming and developing of *character* as well as the culture and training of the mind, and dwelt with impressive force upon the momentous responsibility resting on the se entering this important field of labor; that as they faithfully performed their duty were those committed to their charge prepared for usefulness in this life and fitted for the higher life to come. The sermon was well prepared and covered the whole ground.

☞ While a sentiment in favor of Normal Schools is on the increase among the more intelligent of the community, it is yet far from what it should be. One great trouble or obstacle has been and is, too few drop in at the sessions of these schools and see and learn for themselves the character of the work being done. Were every parent to do this, we venture the assertion that long before the Normal closed they would be converted, and that they would insist that every teacher should avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining the benefits derived from these annual exercises. Every teacher who does this goes back to the school room with more zeal, greater inspiration and better fitted for his work. And all this is a gain to the children of the district where he teaches. We say to parents, and to school committeemen, visit the Normal now in session. You will not only be interested but you will feel like encouraging, nay urging your teachers to attend it hereafter. The result will be better schools.

☞ Begin now for the Fair.

☞ The travel to Nag's Head is on the increase.

☞ Any man who will be as mean as the law will allow, is neither a good neighbor nor an honest man.

☞ Napoleon truly said, "The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.

—Handsome Satins at H. Weisel's leader of low prices.

☞ The Colored Institute is making fair progress. There are 28 teachers attending.

☞ Our Northern exchanges report the heat about as great as here, followed by many cases of sunstroke.

—Fine lot of Parasols at H. Weisel's leader of low prices

☞ A man who is in the habit of getting full is apt to find money tight too.

☞ The Russell farm in Nixonton township has been purchased by Benj. James.

—Beautiful Lawns and Ginghams at H Weisel's, leader of low prices.

☞ The editor of the Weldon *News* thinks it is great fun to see a young lady play the piano and fight flies at the same time.

☞ Horticulturists are endeavoring to ascertain where the flowers grow that are artificially produced on the new hats and bonnets.

—FOR SALE! A lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture cheap. Call on or address, J. C. Bland, Poindexter street.

☞ Canned fruits are nearly as good during the winter, if properly put up, as when fresh, and the expense and trouble of putting them up is not great.

—H. Weisel, leader of low prices, has just returned from New York with a large New Stock of Dry Goods.

☞ We have only this to say to a party who will understand it;

"Talk may do the shouting
But *go-get-it* brings the game"

—Furniture, Children's Carriages and Trunks at P. W. Melick's. Retail, Instalment and Wholesale. Prices guaranteed, and no trickery.

☞ A careful training of the brain, the eye and the hand is essential to success, no less in agricultural pursuits than in other industrial avocations.

—Reed's fine Ladies Shoes at H. Weisel's, leader of low prices.

☞ The second public lecture in the Normal course was given by Prof. R. M. Saunders, of Norfolk, in the Court House last night. His subject was "The Spectroscope and Radiant Matter." President Battle, of the State University, says, it is one of the most instructive and interesting lectures he ever heard, and we can say likewise. He lectures again to-night. We advise all to go.

☞ In reply to the question of "Fair" we give the following information: The first Farmers' Club in America was organized in Pennsylvania in 1785, and the first Agricultural Society proper was founded the same year in South Carolina. The first Agricultural Fair was held by the New York State Agricultural Society in 1840.

☞ It was at the church door on a Sunday evening. The young man was waiting. At last he inquired of the sextion, "Isn't the sermon nearly done?" "Over half an hour yet. He is only on his 'Lastly.,'" "Will it take him that long to go over that?" "No; but there is the 'One word more and I am done,' and the 'Finally,' and the 'In conclusion' to come yet. Don't be impatient, young man! Your girl won't spoil!"

—The man that couldn't tell the difference between a mule's ears and a lemon can plainly see the advantage of buying his Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing & Oil Clothing at Moses Weisel's agt, after examining his goods and learning his prices.

☞ Though this is a busy season with the farmers they should not forget or neglect the garden. It pays to grow plenty of vegetables and small fruits, and all who regard the health and comfort of their families should cultivate a choice varieties for home consumption. Those who only use what they cannot sell are far from wise. "The husbandman that laboreth must be first partaker of the fruits," saith St. Paul, and the admonition should be heeded by those whose food consists largely of inferior or unseasonable staples (including "hog and hominy,") when palatable and healthful viands are easily obtainable.

☞ The *Scientific American* says a good disinfectant is made by dissolving half a drachm of nitrate of lead in a pint of boiling water, then dissolve two drachms of common salt in eight or ten quarts of water. When both are thoroughly dissolved, pour the two mixtures together, and when the sediment has settled you have a pail of clear fluid, which is the saturated solution of the chloride of lead. A cloth saturated with the liquid and hung up in a room will at once sweeten a fetid atmosphere. Poured down a sink, water closet, or drain, or on any decaying or offensive object, it will produce the same result The nitrate of lead is very cheap, and a pound of it would make several barrels of the disinfectant.

☞ Attention is called to the Nixonton Classical and Mathematical Academy. The Principal has had thorough training, is a fine scholar and will conduct a model school.

☞ The addresses of Major Finger before the Convention of School officers and the Normal were eminently practical. He makes no pyrotecnic display but is trying to do effective work.

☞ On the eve of her departure, announced in our last week's issue, Mrs Thompson, Instructor in the Musical Department of the Academy and Organist of the Baptist Church, was a surprised recipient of a beautiful tea service from members of the Choir followed by a serenade, being a testimonial and acknowledgement of her faithful and satisfactory work. She will be absent till September.

### LOCAL MENTION.

Hot, hotter, hottest!—Be moderate now in exercise, eating and drinking. —T. T. Whitcomb made a trip to Lynchburg, Va. last week.—Watermelons in market.—Over 600 people went on the consolidated excursion to Norfolk last week. It was a pleasant and successful one.—The Tisdale property on Road Street was sold at public auction on the 12th inst. C. H. Robinson was the principal purchaser.—Mat H. White, of Hertford, dropped in the other day. He chatted about the crops and good horses and was as brimful of life as ever.—Judge Pool made a business trip to Dare last week.—Mr. Charles H. Schmidt and Miss Katie Dawley, of Norfolk, Va. were united in matrimony by Rev. O. C. Horton, on the 14th inst. Another Gretna Green wedding.—F. Nixon jr., of Perquimans, called on Thursday. He reported the feeling among the farmers more hopeful.—Died at the residence of her brother Jacob Salomonsky, on the 15th inst, Dora Salomonsky, aged 46 years and 6 months. Her remains were taken to Norfolk for interment.—Judge Avery spent a couple of days here again this week. Some attraction, eh?—Those who complained of the cool spring and summer, and we were one of them, have had cause to "change the tune" since last Wednesday, with the thermometer ranging from 100° to 104° in the shade! Whew!—Mr. Williams, at corner of Main and Poindexter street, gave us a package of "Velline" soap for trial. It does all it claims and is a first-rate article. —Hon. J. E. Shepherd, being on his way to Nag's Head, called in yesterday. We consider him a model Judge and are always glad to see him.—Our young friend Jake Salomonsky jr., is spending a few weeks here at his old home.—Mr. C. L. Riddle is representing the *Falcon* at the Press Convention at Hendersonville.—To insure insertion, articles must be handed in not later than 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday. Every Tuesday is taken up with local matter.—See sale of valuable town property advertised.—The Fair posters are out. The premium list soon will be.

## TEMPERANCE,

The product of the still makes men noisy.

The Chicago Tribune says: Abandoned breweries are being converted into canning factories in Kansas.

Liquor men have dollars at stake; Christian men have sons at stake. Which are the most valuable?

Canon Wilberforce says that liquors are the blighting curse of England. He might have added America also.

Handbills were circulated in England, saying: "Remember, if you drink to the queen's health you damage your own."

Neither wine, ale, porter, brandy nor corsets have ever been manufactured in Japan. They make nothing there to get tight on.

### The Good Management of the Norfolk Southern R. R.

B. S. P. in Manufacturers Record.

The completion of this road to Elizabeth City and Edenton gave a great impetus to the business of catching fish and sending them in pounded ice to the Northern markets. At first all went from Norfolk by steamers, but as shipments could not be made daily. Manager King effected a combination with the Pennsylvania R. R. by which boxes of fish leaving either city early in the morning could be delivered in New York about the same hour next day. At first there were frequent delays on the Jersey side of the river, which gave rise to much complaint from the New York commission merchants. To obviate this Mr. King induced the Pennsylvania management to put on a special fish train following behind their through express, and to have a report made daily of the time of arrival at Jersey City and of delivery at pier 27 North river. The condensed report now before me covers every secular day from March 1 to April 22 inclusive, and is a remarkable illustration of the skill and accuracy with which first-class railroads like the Pennsylvania conduct their business. The average hours of arrival every week were as follows: For the first week in March, 3.16 A. M.; for the second, 3,48; for the third 4.28; for the fourth 3.44. In April, first week it was 4.11 A. M.; for the second 3.25; for the third, 3,18, and for the fourth, 2.51. This bit of characteristic good management on the part of Mr. King has put many thousand dollars into the pockets of Albemarle, Croatan and Roanoke fishermen.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

*Original contributions solicited for this column. Answers must accompany and puzzles.*

"Why must I study so many books? What is the use of an education anyhow unless one wishes to teach others?"

The state of mind existing in children who ask the above question should not be characterised as "stupid," nor should we praise too much the clever child who instinctively understands "why."

Authorities on the subject of intellectual culture assure us that the use made of education by many clever graduates—who don't care about teaching.—is very often quite different from the end proposed by the good college doctors and professors People talk of the demoralizing effects of a college course for boys, even while they admit the acquisition of culture.

There are those who point to the increase of crime in the "Athens of America;" crime among the young people brought up in the full blaze of Boston civilization; and there are many who are ready to rally round the first cry of Reform in the School room.

Since we cannot teach religion according to the rules of any sect in the grand Free Schools of America, why not at least teach the ten commandments? Are they taught? Not so; and yet the certainty of a successful, useful life on earth, the hope of a happy hereafter depends on keeping them and being thoroughly taught, they answer satisfactorily so many questions! "Why must I study?" "It is your duty to obey." Really that it a sufficient answer till light breaks on the obtuse brain. Consider the advantages of an education which has been first and last a training in the paths of duty,

"Why must I do right?" "Because it is right," This answer cannot be taught the youthful heart too soon, nor the youthful will too soon accept its truth.

Education is always of use; the routine of "stupid lessons," are not stupid if accepted in the proper spirit. People must learn a certain number of these lessons to be able to intelligently understand the conversation, employments and duties of the great world we live in. After these lessons have been learned, then the Boy or Girl will know what book is useful to him or her. They must decide that for themselves. No one else can.

"Give me a needle; put my books away," says one Girl, "Give me more Latin books" says another. "I'm off to College," says one boy. "I'm glad to get back to the Plantation" says another. Dear Boys and Girls when that time comes—near many of you now—you can plainly see "why." Until that time trust bravely in the good and kind hearts of parents and teachers and perform the duties placed before you.

An answer much more satisfactory to the children would be the establishment of Industrial Schools for our Boys and Girls. With hands and brains together employed no one would ask "why?"

Very little is required. It is the strangeness of the thoughts that alarm.

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF JULY 13

To Enigma by E. M.—Independence day. To Enigma by Fannie—The Normal School. To Charade by M—Million (Million.) To Cross-Word Enigma by Rex. —THE CAROLINIAN. To Decapitations by M. No. 1. T-ruth. No. 2. W-ant.

ENIGMA.
By E. M.

I am composed of 29 letters.
My 4 27 6 5 17 27 2 a popular vegetable.
My 1 2, 13 22 a form of vegetable life,
My 12 13 16 21 a covering for the head,
My 4 12 17 7 6 7 name of a great singer,
My 1 7 14 15 28 an organ of the body which often regulates the general health,
My 29 12 25 12 1 8 11 9 a woman's name,
My whole is a good proverb to live by.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.
By Pansy.

In race but not in run;
In chase but not in come;
In glad but not in sorrow;
In ire but not in morrow;
In right but not in evil;
My whole is the name of a piece of furniture,

ENIGMA.
By E. M.

I am composed of 13 letters.
My 7 8 10 is not dry,
My 10 8 9 is a temperance beverage,
My 11 2 3 the sound of insects,
My 11 9 3 4 12 13 a delight to small boys and useful to grown people,
My 7 9 10 5 6 the best of drinks,
My 2 1 Initial letters of a great country,
My whole is a time that "trys men's souls."

DECAPITATIONS.
By M.

No. 1. Behead a domestic animal and leave an ancient giant.
No. 2. Behead a window covering and leave a mythical place for the souls of the departed.
No. 3. Behead what everybody wishes for and leave what nobody wishes to be,
No. 4. Behead an evil passion, and leave the past participle of a verb describing what all must do to live.

CHARADE.
By Rex.

My first is the delight of little children, especially girls.
My second is a shelter,
My whole pleases some children the whole year round.


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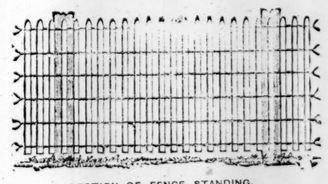
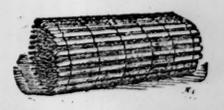


SECTION OF FENCE STANDING.



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| Lumbago, | Sprains, | Eruptions, |
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| Stings, | Backache, | Saddle Galls, |
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# A FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

## A Yacht With a Pleasure Party on Board Capsizes.

## A Large Number of Women and Children Drowned.

One man and not less than twenty-two women and children were drowned by the capsizing of the sloop yacht Mystery, near Canarsie, Long Island. The persons drowned were part of an excursion party that had been on a day's outing in the yachts Mystery and Christina. Most of the women and children were put on board the Mystery on the homeward trip, while the husbands and fathers were on the Christina. The Mystery was in command of Captain Hendrickson, assisted by Nicholas Scheidt; all the rest on board were women and children. Henderson was drowned and Scheidt was saved. A vivid account of the terrible disaster is as follows:

At the close of the afternoon preparation began for a start, an early one, as the party consisted so largely of women and children. The Mystery was selected as the safest and best boat, and her passengers were chosen entirely from the ranks of the women and children. The men were disposed of on the Christina and the other boats. At 6 o'clock the start was made. The fleet separated at once, the little boats taking a channel that the big ones could not use at that stage of the tide. So the Mystery and the Christina stood off toward Barren Island, near which they could come about and, clearing the tail of the Nova Scotia Shoal, tack up the main channel to the Canarsie landing. The Mystery led, and the women and children waved their handkerchiefs to the husbands and fathers, and called out:

"A race, a race, we can beat you in."

A race it was from that moment, though a race had not been intended. The Mystery, under a reef, could not keep her lead, and it was soon apparent that the Christina was overhauling her. Capt. Hendrickson quickly noted this and shook out his reefs. Some of the women were a little timid about this, but the Captain laughed as he said: "We must not let the men beat us, do what he goes over we can have a swim." Under full sail the Mystery drew away from the Christina, and had a good lead when she tacked to go up the channel. Before she filled away on the other tack she got a knock down, careening until the water came into her cockpit, and then more slowly until only her boom ends. The women and children screamed with terror, and some of the latter ran down into the cabin to get away from the water when it came aboard. But the next minute it was pouring down the companionway, and these, with others that had gone below before there was thought of danger, were in a death trap.

Those on deck had some little chance for their lives, as the swamped boat sank slowly, and must have afforded support to those who could cling to her for fifteen or twenty minutes before sinking below the surface. By this time all in the cabin were dead, and many of those who had struggled to clutch the boat or some of its floating rigging had been swept off by the tide and carried under. Captain Hendrickson went down after he had been once safe on the upturned bottom of the boat. He is believed to have been trying to save some one and to have been entangled in the rigging or drowned in the death clutch of some sinking person.

The Christina all this time was about 200 feet away, and to those who looked on from a greater distance the actions of her crew were inexplicable. They seemed to be making no effort to come up with the distressed party, and suddenly took in their sails. Captain Jonathan Williamson says that an accident prevented him from doing anything. Somehow his anchor got overboard, and though he tried to hold the boat on her course and drag the hook, he could not do it. The shrouds finally parted, and William Seaman, acting mate and a member of the N. Y. A. C., cut the halliards to get the strain off the mast at once. Two of the men on the Christina were unable to stand this inactivity. Their wives and children were struggling in the water before their eyes, and they plunged in and swam to their assistance. These men were John Booth and Mr. Schweizer. Whether in consequence of their efforts or not, the fact is that Mrs. Booth, her daughter and sister, and Mrs. Schweizer and one of her children, were among the saved. The women declare that they were saved by their husbands, and the men were picked up almost exhausted by the tug G. C. Dean, when she arrived at the scene of the disaster.

Only one boat had reached there before the tug, and that was the yawl of the schooner Reaper, manned only by Andrew Robinson, the colored cook aboard the schooner. He is unquestionably the hero of the day. He fearlessly rowed into the struggling mass of drowning people, who might easily have swamped his boat and dragged him down. After dragging three into the boat he found that she would not hold any more, but helping four others to hang on to the gunwales he kept them afloat until the arrival of the tug G. C. Dean. The latter was not far away when the accident occurred, but had to steam around the tail of the shoal to reach the spot, and was nearly half an hour in doing it. The rescues made by the Dean and Robinson number eleven; the lost are twenty-three or more.

# GRAND ARMY ACTION.

## The National Encampment in St. Louis—A Circular Issued.

Officials of the Grand Army of the Republic have held a secret meeting at Madison, Wis., with Commander-in-Chief Fairchild, and arranged a circular to be issued to all the posts of the country. The circular declares that a gross misrepresentation has been made in regard to the feeling between the National Grand Army headquarters and the St. Louis Committee of Arrangement, and that the committee is in perfect accord with the Commander-in-Chief on all questions relating to the National encampment next September. The circular is General Order No. 15, and is signed by command of General Fairchild by Adjutant-General Gray. It begins by promulgating a letter and resolution from the headquarters of the General Executive Committee, St. Louis.

The letter states that "nothing has occurred, or is likely to occur, that will dampen in any way the lively interest and desire of the citizens of St. Louis to make the twenty-first annual encampment the most noted and successful meeting in the history of the organization of the Grand Army Republic."

The following is an extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration held at Madison, Wis., July 8, 1887:

"The Executive Committee of the Council of Administration have considered the communication of the Committee of Arrangements on the part of the citizens of St. Louis, having in charge the reception and entertainment, to the Commander-in-Chief. In view of the many gross misrepresentations that have gone abroad touching the action of that committee and its relations to the Commander-in-Chief and the Council of Aministration, we recommend that a general order be issued emboldying the communication. We suggest that in said order the comrades be assured that the work of the committee and the officers of the National Encampment have been in full accord. We also consider it ahke due to the Grand Army of the Republic and the St. Louis committee that the Commander-in-Chief shall announce that all statements which may have been made by any one concerning the manner of conducting the reception of the encampment or of the contemplated presence in or the absence from the city of St. Louis of any particular person or persons upon that occasion have not been based upon any official action on the part of the officers of the Grand Army of the Republic, who alone have authority to speak for the national encampment when it is not in session."

# SUMMER RESORTS.

ROBBERIES prematurely agitate the cottage people of Newport.

MUSIC at the West End, Long Branch, for eight weeks costs $5,000.

ELECTRICAL illuminations of Niagara Falls have been resumed, and will be continued through the season.

HORSEBACK riding is indulged in to a greater extent the present season than ever before amid the Catskills.

THERE are more hotels from Sandy Hook to Cape May than anywhere else in the world for the same distance.

AT most of the summer resorts the few remaining unrented cottages can now be had at materially "reduced prices."

BRANDYWINE SPRINGS, Del., until the outbreak of the war the most popular resort in the country and famous for political or social prominence of its guests, is reopened this season.

THEY are to have an "aquatic tournament" at Lake George in August, with boat races for medals, and prizes worth winning. The last night there is to be a "feast of lanterns" on the lake.

# NEWS SUMMARY

### Eastern and Middle States.

MRS. ISABEL LYON, wife of Dr. Randolph Lyon, who in a fit of passion shot and killed Rhode Moe at Towanda, Penn., a few days since, and then committed suicide, took strychnine and died in great agony.

JOHN D. VAN GORDE, of Dingman's Ferry, Penn., was stung by a bee on the wrist, and died in a short time.

EDWARD MCDADE, fifteen years old, was struck by a foul ball and killed while catching in a game of baseball at Manayunk, Penn.

QUEEN KAPIOLANI, of the Hawaiian Islands, and her suite arrived in New York a few days since on their return from Europe to Honolulu.

PRESIDENT and Mrs. Cleveland arrived at Holland Patent, N. Y., on Tuesday, and spent the day with Miss Rose Cleveland. During the afternoon the President held an informal reception. On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland took part in the centennial celebration of the village of Clinton, and in the evening they were the guests of ex-Senator Kernan. Later a reception was tendered them at a Utica hotel. From Utica Mr. Cleveland proceeded to Forestport, N. Y., on a visit to his brother, the Rev. William N. Cleveland.

AN Orange procession in Paterson, N. J., was attacked twice and numerous heads were broken. The police arrested seventeen persons.

### South and West.

AT a mass meeting of St. Louis citizens President Cleveland and his wife were invited to become the city's guests during Fair time next October.

PETROLEUM has been discovered near Nacodoches, Texas. Six wells have been opened.

MRS. LYDIA WILSON was married on Saturday, July 2, at Lafayette, Ind., and procured a divorce Tuesday, July 5.

GOVERNOR GORDON was hanged in effigy at Dalton, Ga., because he commuted the death sentence of William Holman, a wife murderer, to imprisonment for life. Five thousand persons had assembled at Dalton to witness the execution, and when they heard of the commutation they took possession of the prison and hanged the Governor's effigy on the gallows prepared for Holman.

THE Southern cotton crop is in an unusually promising condition.

MILLIONS of locusts have been stripping the fields in portions of Minnesota.

A HEAVY tornado laid many houses low in Dakota. Hailstones as large as hen's eggs did much damage to crops.

MRS. JOHN BANKHEAD and three children were struck by lightning while standing on the veranda of their house near Opelika, Ala. Two children were instantly killed, and the mother and remaining child were fatally hurt.

ARCHIE MARTIN (colored) was hanged at Rockingham, N. C., for the murder of Henry McNeill (also colored).

### Washington.

THE President and Mrs. Cleveland left Washington on Monday to participate in the centennial celebration at Clinton, N. Y.

THE President has appointed P. Stephen Hunter to be Collector of Customs for the District of Tappahannock, Va., and Leander M. Keene to be a Captain in the United States Revenue Marine Service; also the following Postmasters: Amos H. Kisner, at Cerro Gordo, Ala.; Stephen Potter, at Delaware, Ohio, and Thomas C. Medary, at Waukon, Ia.

ON account of the revolution at the Hawaiian Islands the Pacific squadron of the United States men-of-war has been ordered to rendezvous at Honolulu. These include the Alert, four guns, now at Callao, Peru; Juniata, eight guns, at Panama, and flagship Vandalia, eight guns, which has already sailed from Peru. The Asiatic squadron, consisting of six men-of-war, will be ordered to Honolulu if found necessary.

### Foreign.

JAPAN will build three new war vessels at a cost of $2,000,000 each.

A FARMHOUSE at Ardnalos, Scotland, was burned, and seven persons—three women and four men servants—were drowned.

RUSSIA is opposed to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, just elected to the Bulgarian throne, and rumors of a European war are again rife.

A MADMAN killed four men and wounded two in a hayfield at Rathfriland, Ireland.

A REVOLUTION has broken out in Hawaii The people assumed control of affairs, deposed the Ministry and demanded King Kalakaua's abdication. Upon his promising a new Constitution, the King was left upon his throne.

THE Liberal party, under Mr. Gladstone's leadership, has made notable gains in recent elections for members of the British Parliament.

THREE midshipmen of the British ship Canada were drowned in Halifax harbor by the capsizing of a sail boat.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been aroused in France because General Boulanger, late Minister of War, has been sent away from Paris. The popular French idol is charged by the Prime Minister with meddling in a recent election.

A NEW Cabinet has been formed in Bulgaria.

STOUT resistance is being made to the wholesale evictions at Arklon, Ireland.

SEVERAL Italian soldiers were killed and fifteen severely injured by an explosion of gunpowder in a magazine at Massouah in the Soudan.

# A FIRE HORROR.

## A Score of Lives Lost in a Wisconsin Mining Town.

For the fourth time in its brief history the mining town of Hurley, Wis., has been visited with terrible fire, this time resulting in the almost total destruction of the town and the loss of nearly if not fully a score of lives.

Only a few weeks ago two blocks in the business center were burned to the ground in as many hours at a cost of $100,000.

The fire started on the stage of the Alcazar Theatre at eight o'clock P. M., and within an hour the entire business part of the town was in flames, while eleven persons had perished in the theatre. The loss is fully $500,000. The Alcazar was a variety theatre, chiefly frequented by miners, and was one of the resorts of unsavory repute associated with the notorious dance houses of the mining regions. Only a small audience had gathered when the fire broke out, and they scrambled out in a hurry. Several of the actors, however, rushed up stairs to save their wardrobes, and when they sought to escape found that they were hemmed in on all sides, the flames having spread through the wooden building with incredible rapidity.

How they struggled to escape will never be known, as none of them except Sadie Wells and Mabel Powers were seen again. The former appeared at a second-story window and called piteously upon the crowd outside to save her. Before a hand could be raised the flames reached her and communicated to her clothing. She made a frantic effort to jump through the window, then with a piercing shriek fell into the furnace below. Mabel Powers had reached a third story window. She jumped, and was fatally injured.

Among those who perished in the theatre were: Frank Young, Sadie McCabe, and —— Jackson, colored comedians; Tillie Monroe, song and dance artist; Mabel Goodrich and husband, Sadie Wells, Mrs. Fenton, and two or three others whose names are not known.

Nor was this the worst. Like all mining camps, Hurley swarmed with the tin-horn gamblers and roughs, long since banished from more civilized communities to such as these. A public disaster was a private feast. They contributed to the spread of the destruction, carrying brands of fire into buildings not reached and taking advantage of the panic to loot at large. Dozens of these scoundrels were seen in the street boldly replacing their worn garments with suits of clothes snatched from the shelves of burning tailor shops. Nothing escaped their hands. They seized bottles of liquor from the saloons and drank till some of them fell down unconscious in the midst of the devastation and were burned to death.

The Alcazar was in the very heart of the city. It was a mass of flames in a short time. The fire seemed to leap from building to building until several blocks became a roaring oven. It was not long before every business building between Third and Fifth avenues was in flames. All efforts to get the fire under control seemed futile. The Fire Department, reenforced by scores of volunteers, sent its puny streams against the advancing walls of flame, but had to retreat as the fire swept resistlessly on. It did not stop until material for it to feed upon was lacking.

All that remains of the town is the Burton House and another smaller hotel, the Lake Shore depot and two or three new residences on the very summit of the slope, whose detached position saved them. There is no insurance, as all the companies canceled their policies immediately after the late fire. The Western Union Telegraph Office was destroyed, and there was no communication with Ashland, forty miles away, until the next morning. Conductor Jones, of the Lake Shore train, which passed through Hurley at 7:20 the next morning, reported the total destruction of the town as described.

# CLINTON'S CENTENNIAL.

## Celebration at President Cleveland's Former Home.

## Two Addresses Delivered by the Nation's Executive.

President Cleveland, with his wife and sister, Miss Rose Cleveland, participated on Wednesday in the centennial exercises of the village of Clinton, N. Y., the former home of the Cleveland family. The procession consisted of six divisions of firemen, militia, societies, etc. Chiefs Skenandoa and Daxtater, descendants of the Indians who gave the site of the village to the original settlers, and over 100 Oneidas, with the Indian band from the Onondaga reservation, were in the line. One Grand Army post, that of Clinton, took part in the parade. Several others refused to take part in the procession.

The exercises in Clinton Park began at 1:30 P. M. The Rev. Henry Darling, President of Hamilton College, opened with a prayer. The Rev. E. P. Powell made the address of welcome, and President Cleveland spoke as follows:

"I am by no means certain of my standing here among those who celebrate the centennial of Clinton's existence as a village. My recollections of the place reach backward but about thirty-six years, and my residence here covered a very brief period. But these recollections are fresh and distinct to-day, and pleasant, too, though not entirely free from sombre coloring. It was here in the school at the foot of College Hill that I began my preparation for college life, and enjoyed the anticipation of collegiate education. We had two teachers in our school. One became afterward a Judge in Chicago, and the other passed through the legal profession to the ministry, and within the last two years was living further west. I read a little Latin with two other boys in the class. I think I floundered through four books of the Æneid. The other boys had nice, large modern editions of Virgil, with big print and plenty of notes to help one over hard places. Mine was a little, old-fashioned copy which my father used before me, with no notes, and which was only translated by hard knocks. I believe I have forgiven those other boys for their persistent refusal to allow me the use of their notes in their books. At any rate they do not seem to have been overtaken by any dire retribution, as one of them is now a rich and prosperous lawyer in Buffalo, and the other is a Professor in your college and orator of to-days celebration. Struggles with ten lines of Virgil, which at first made up my daily task, are amusing as remembered now; but with them I am also forced to remember that instead of being the beginning of higher education, for which I honestly longed, they occurred near the end of my school advantages. This suggests disappointment, which no lapse of time can alleviate, and a deprivation I have sadly felt with every passing year. I remember Benoni Butler and his store. I don't know whether he was an habitual poet or not, but I heard him recite one poem of his own manufacture, which embodied an account of a travel to or from Clinton in the early days. I can recall but two lines of the poem, as follows:

"'Paris Hill next came in sight,
And there we tarried over night.'

"I remember the next-door neighbors, Drs. Bissell and Scollard—and good, kind neighbors they were, too—not your cross, crabbed kind, who could not bear to see a boy about. It always seemed to me that they drove very fine horses, and for that reason I thought they must be extremely rich. I don't know that I should indulge in further recollections that must seem very little like a centennial history, but I want to establish as well as I can my right to be here. I might have spoken of the college faculty, who cast such a pleasing though sober shade of dignity over the place, and who, with other educated and substantial citizens, made up the best of social life. I was a boy then, but, notwithstanding, I believe I absorbed a lasting appreciation of the intelligence, of the refinement which made this a delightful home.

"I know that you will bear with me, my friends, if I yield to the impulse which the mention of home creates and speak of my own home here, and how through the memories which cluster about it I may claim a tender relationship to your village. Here it was that our family circle entire, parents and children, lived day after day in loving and affectionate converse, and here, for the last time, we met around the family altar and thanked God that our household was unbroken by death or separation. We never met together in any other home after leaving this, and death followed closely our departure. And thus it is, that as, with advancing years, I survey the havoc death has made, and the thoughts of my early home become more sacred, the remembrance of this pleasant spot is revived and chastened. I can only add my thanks for the privilege of being with you to-day, and wish for the village of Clinton in the future a continuation and increase of the blessings of the past."

Professor A. G. Hopkins delivered the historical address, Professor Owen Root the oration, and Clinton Scollard, of Clinton, the poem.

At the banquet which followed the exercises, in response to the toast: "The President of the United States," President Cleveland spoke again, referring to his office and its responsibilities, concluding as follows. "If your President should not be of the people and one of your fellow citizens he would be utterly unfit for the position, incapable of understanding the people's wants and careless of their desires. That he is one of the people implies that he is subject to human frailty and error, but he should be permitted to claim but little toleration for mistakes. The generosity of his fellow citizens should alone decree how far good intentions should excuse his shortcomings. Watch well, then, this high office, the most precious possession of American citizenship. Demand for it the most complete devotion on the part of him to whose custody it may be intrusted, and protect it not less vigilantly from unworthy assaults from without. Thus will you perform a sacred duty to yourselves and to those who may follow you in the enjoyment of the freest institutions which heaven has ever vouchsafed to man."

After the exercises, Mrs. Cleveland gave a reception, which was attended by many ladies. At 6 P. M. the Presidential party reached Utica on their return, and was escorted to the residence of Senator Kernan, where they dined. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland gave a public reception in the Butterfield House Parlors.

The next morning the President and wife proceeded by special train to Forestport to visit Mr. Cleveland's brother, the Rev. W. M. Cleveland. The Presidential party, accompanied by Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild, spent Saturday on a tour down the St. Lawrence River among the Thousand Islands.

# LATER NEWS.

THE National Education Association has been in session at Chicago. Teachers from all parts of the Union were present.

NINE colored people, among them four ministers, were struck by lightning while standing under a tree at Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., and all were instantly killed.

JOSEPH. C. KENNEDY, a prominent citizen of Washington, was stabbed to death on Wednesday by John Daily, a laborer. No motive for the assassination was assigned. Mr. Kennedy was seventy-three years old, an attorney and real estate agent, and an intimate friend of Attorney-General Garland, ex-Senator Conkling and other noted people.

THE first criminal trials in Limerick, Ireland, for resisting evictions have ended in the acquittal of all the accused.

A CYCLONE which passed over Quebec uprooted trees fifty feet in height, leveled chimneys and uproofed many frame structures.

A MEETING of New York farmers at Rochester called a State Convention at Syracuse on August 25 to oppose further aid to the Erie Canal, and to urge reform in the tax system to favor the farmers.

MRS. JANE HAZELTINE and her five-year-old daughter were drowned while bathing near St. Johnland, Long Island.

THE Iowa Prohibitionists have nominated a State ticket headed by N. G. Farnham for Governor.

JUDGE ALLEN G. THURMAN wrote a letter positively declining to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. His name had been frequently mentioned in that connection.

ALFRED KRUPP, the well-known German metal founder and gigantic steel gun manufacturer, died a few days ago in his villa near Essen, Rhenish Prussia. Herr Krupp was born at Essen in 1812.

GERMANS residing in France complain that they are being persecuted.

JACOB SCHAEFER, the American billiard champion, and M. Vignaux, the French champion, will play a match for $5,000 in Paris on October 10.

# A TREASURY FORGERY.

## An Official Arrested for Passing Many False Claims.

Something of a sensation has been created in the United States Treasury Department by the discovery that a trusted official had been guilty of a systematic attempt to defraud the Government. The officer was arrested in Wilkesbarre, Penn., where he had been on a vacation, and his dismissal from the service was ordered by Secretary Fairchild. His name is Oscar J. Harvey, and he has been employed in the department since June, 1885, when he was appointed Chief of the Horse Claims division of the Third Auditor's office. It was while he held this office that he perpetrated the frauds with which he is now charged. On June 2 he was transferred to the head of a division in the Second Comptroller's office, a division which has charge of claims of the same nature as those in the division he had left.

Mr. Austin H. Brown, of Indianapolis, succeeded Harvey as Chief of the Horse Claims division, and soon after he took charge of the office he discovered the frauds, which consisted of the passage of forty-three fraudulent claims for horses, aggregating $9,200, and the preparation of 161 additional cases of a similar nature, which were under consideration in the office. Mr. Brown reported the matter to the Secretary. He said his suspicions were first aroused by a peculiarity in the autographic signatures to a number of claims for horses lost or abandoned during the war by officers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey regiments. On June 20 he discovered a palpable forgery in one of these cases, all of which appeared to have been prosecuted by W. W. Wynn, first of Philadelphia and then of Washington.

The investigation lasted over a week, and during that time Mr. Oscar J. Harvey was on duty at his desk in the Second Comptroller's office, and there was every evidence that he was concerned in the preparation of all the suspicious documents. The stamp of the mail room, the Third Auditor's office, and the stamp of the Horse Claims division had been forged, and the dates arranged so as to bring them within the limitation fixed for the filing of these claims. The stamp of the Quartermaster-General's office was also forged. In this way forty-three fradulent claims, aggregating $9,200, were passed. The officer regularly issued, and an examination of such as have been returned as paid shows that Harvey and Wynn are one and the same person, and that although the drafts were drawn in favor of the claimants, the money, with one or two exceptions, went directly to Mr. Harvey or to some of his relatives. He had procured their payment by forging the signature of the payee and then endorsing the draft with his own name. Mr. Monfort, the Philadelphia notary, like Mr. Wynn, the attorney, was found to be a myth. Most of the notaries and persons named in the claims are unknown to the department. In addition to the forty-three cases passed which have been 150 similar cases adjusted, aggregating $30,000, and there are still pending and unadjusted sixty-three cases, amounting to $13,600, making a total of 161 fraudulent cases which might have eventually been paid but for the discovery.

Harvey was brought from Wilkesbarre to Washington by secret-service officers and taken before Secretary Fairchild, to whom he made full confession of his guilt. He had been driven to it, he said, by pecuniary necessities, brought upon him by a man with whom he had been in partnership, and who, ever since he received his appointment in the Treasury, had goaded him on to make the most of his opportunities. "My partner," concluded the prisoner, "told me I had a good office and that I could raise the money he wanted. I did it, and now see what has come of it."

Harvey was taken before the police court in Washington and was committed to jail for the action of the Grand Jury, bail being fixed at $12,000. He is described as a man of unusual intellectual attainments, and as having secured the unlimited confidence of his superior officers.

# THE LABOR WORLD.

IN Argentina, Ark., laborers work fourteen hours a day for 75 cents.

THE average yearly consumption of nickel in the world is between 800 and 900 tons.

THE builders in all sections of the country will be kept busy until the winter holidays.

DURING June 10,000 men struck, against 79,618 in May, and 16,000 the same month last year.

THE Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners issued nineteen new charters to local unions during May.

ONE of the most successful co-operative enterprises on record is the Knights of Labor Co-operative Soap Company of Chicago.

IT is stated that there are from 250,000 to 500,000 persons engaged in the manufacture of shoes in the United States and Canada.

SEVEN or eight New England manufacturing corporations have passed resolutions to invest money in building houses to sell or rent to employes.

THE German Ministry of War offers to native saddlers and manufacturers a prize of 5,000 marks for the best model of an improved cartridge box.

IT is said by a prominent labor leader of New York city that 10,000 persons have been permitted to land during the last year in violation of the law against contract labor.

THE National Works, at Bristol, L. I., owing to the large amount of manufactured goods on hand, have suspended operations for an indefinite time, throwing 1,200 hands out of employment.

REPORTS from different points in the Connellsville (Penn.) coke regions show that the strikers were returning to work in large numbers, and it is believed all will be at work within a few days.

THE New England manufacturers of cotton goods count up their six months' profit at ten per cent. more than last year, and think they see business enough ahead to keep every loom busy until the holidays.

THE General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor has given official notice of the adoption of the new constitution, together with regulations governing the formation of national trades assemblies.

OF the 26,051 prisoners in Prussia 17,636, or seventy-five per cent., are farmed out. They are mostly engaged in the manufacturing industries. The government gets from six to twelve cents a day per head.

NUMEROUS co-operative manufacturing concerns are springing up all over the United States backed by the Knights of Labor. The General Co-operative Board of St. Paul has appropriated $40,000 to co-operative industries.

# PROMINENT PEOPLE.

SPURGEON, the celebrated London preacher is fifty-three years old.

DOM PEDRO has sailed from Rio Janeiro for Europe and the Holy Land.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS is expected to return to this country in September.

GENERAL SIMON CAMERON has sailed for Europe, to be gone until September.

SECRETARY LAMAR is a Jersey cattle fancier, and has a small herd at his home in Oxford, Miss.

QUEEN MARGHERITA of Italy, is a proficient Hebrew scholar, and reads the old testament in the original with ease.

JUDGE HILTON'S park at Saratoga now comprises 1,000 acres. It is said to be the handsomest private park in the country.

REV. JAMES ROBINSON, of Money Creek, Ill., has baptized over 15,000 persons during his ministerial career of forty years.

UNITED STATES SENATOR SABIN, of Minnesota, has no children of his own, but gives paternal care to nine friendless orphans.

GOVERNOR KNOTT of Kentucky is passing his vacation season by a sea voyage on a coaster from Baltimore to Halifax and return.

MRS. LIVERMORE has delivered more than 800 temperance addresses. For many years she has lectured five nights a week for five months in the year. She travels yearly 25,000 miles.

BONANZA MACKAY has just invested $250,000 in an Alaska mining expedition. It consists of a vessel and a force of miners, with tools and supplies. Linga Island is to be the scene of operations.

MRS. GENERAL LOGAN is in very poor health. She has been in Chicago arranging some business affairs of the late Senator, but will return to her Washington home soon, and take a long rest.

MEER BABOOR ALLIY, a Hindoo resident of San Francisco, has filed a declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States. He is the first of his race who, so far as is known, has ever done so.

THE Empress of Japan expects to visit the United States in October. She will land in San Francisco, come east by way of Salt Lake, Omaha and Chicago, and return in two months by the southern route.

MRS. LEVINA FILLMORE is the oldest woman in Buffalo, N. Y. If she lives until August 13 she will celebrate her one hundreth birthday, at the Methodist Church over which her late husband presided for a quarter of a century.

THE only member of the late Horace Greeley's family now living, is his daughter, Miss Gabrielle M. Greely, who four years ago bought her father's house and farm of eighty-two acres at Chappaqua, for $10,000, and now resides there.

GAME to the last—Cobblers playing base-ball.

# SHARP SENTENCED.

## Punishment of the Briber of New York Aldermen.

## Four Years' Imprisonment and a Fine of $5,000.

Jacob Sharp, the aged President of the Broadway Railway Company, of New York city, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment at hard labor and to pay a fine of $5,000 for bribing the Aldermen of the Board of 1884 to grant his company a charter. Describing the scene when sentence was pronounced by Judge Barrett, a metropolitan paper says:

A crowd impeded Sharp's movements almost from the early morning hour when he awoke. After the exertion of attending court on Wednesday he slept much better than usual. It was nearly 9 o'clock before he struggled from his bed and put on the old suit of light-colored clothes which he has worn almost constantly for nearly a year. He ate a little breakfast with apparent enjoyment. A crowd collected to see him leave the jail. Warden Keating supported him on one side and Deputy Sheriff Curran on the other on the way to the carriage. Sharp's legs supported him badly, and his heavy head rolled about. His under jaw had dropped, and his expressionless eyes stared straight ahead without seeming to see anything. He was almost lifted into the coach.

Mrs. Sharp, dressed in the same sombre clothes that she wore on Wednesday, and with the large diamonds flashing in her ears, seated herself by his side. The Warden and deputy sheriff got in, and the carriage drove off. Its appearance in Chambers street was the signal for the gathering of a mighty crowd that blocked the steps and sidewalk and overflowed on the grass. A path was opened with difficulty, and the old prisoner, leaning heavily on the arms of his supporters, passed slowly under the massive entrance and disappeared in the Sheriff's office. The court room was already chock full. It was a few minutes before noon when Mr. Sharp appeared, supported by the deputy sheriffs. He was almost carried in, and sank into his accustomed seat at the end of his counsel's table. He threw his arms on the table and buried his face in them. His wife sat down by his side and vigorously fanned him, while Peter Mitchell excited the air on the other side.

All the counsel for the defense were present except Judge Fullerton. Judge Barrett came in court with his face yellow and drawn from his bilious attack.

Judge Nelson made a motion for a new trial and the motion was denied, and then District Attorney Martine said:

"The defendant, Jacob Sharp, has been convicted of bribery, and it now becomes my duty to ask the Court to impose sentence. Because of the allegations made regarding Mr. Sharp's health, it became necessary for me to give the Court all the information I could on this point."

Then Mr. Martine read two certificates prepared by Drs. Hamilton and Janeway, who said that Sharp was suffering from an affection of the heart with a suggestion of diabetes. Dr. Hamilton had inspected the hospital at Sing Sing prison, and reported that it was a fine, clean place, with plenty of fresh air and pure milk.

Judge Nelson made an appeal for mercy, and then Chief Clerk Sparks asked of Sharp: "What have you now to say why sentence should not be pronounced against you?"

Mr. Sharp raised his head, his eyes moved restlessly about, and his lips moved. Two court officers seized him and tried to raise him to his feet, but Judge Barrett said that he might keep his seat, and he sank back heavily into his chair. His head fell forward as Judge Barrett began to speak. Mrs. Sharp and Peter Mitchell vigorously fanned him. Judge Barrett then made a lengthy address, which brought tears into the eyes of the convict's faithful wife. Judge Barrett told Sharp that he and Kerr and Foshay, of the Broadway Railway Company, were thieves as well as bribe givers, and that Sharp, with a million in his pocket obtained by theft and bribery, and with no sign of repentance or restitution, had little ground on which to seek for mercy. The Judge wound up his address as follows:

"The recommendation of the most intelligent and faithful jury will be considered, the prisoner's ill health will be considered, and the unfortunate position of his wife and family will be considered. On the other hand there must be considered the fact that he stands before us to-day not confessing his guilt but denying it, and holding on to the money he got by bribery.

Now what is the proper modicum under all these circumstances? My conclusion is this, and this is the judgment of the Court, that this defendant be confined at hard labor in the State prison for a period of four years and be fined $5,000.

As the sentence was pronounced Mr. Sharp raised his head quickly and looked at Judge Barrett. His expression was brighter than it has been for many days, there was a sparkle in his eyes, and he looked as though he fully realized the situation and was agreeably disappointed.

A rush was made for the doors by the crowd, but quiet was restored after a sharp struggle and then the lawyers gathered about Judge Barret. The defence were afraid their client would be locked up in the Tombs, but the Judge refused to discuss this matter, saying it was a question which must be decided by the Sheriff. Mr. Sharp was assisted down the flight of stairs to the Sheriff's office. He seemed overcome, and trembled violently. His wife leaned over him, wiping his forehead and fanning him. His son-in-law, John H. Selmes supported him until he recovered himself. From the Sheriff's office Sharp was taken back to Ludlow Street Jail, thence to be taken to Sing Sing. Later a temporary stay of proceedings was granted until Monday.

# NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE number of religious sects in England and Wales now number 250.

THERE is complaint in all parts of California of a scarcity of harvest hands.

THE Society of Christian Endeavor, only six years old, now numbers 100,000 members.

TWO years ago Findlay, Ohio, had 5,000 inhabitants; now it has 20,000. Natural gas did it.

RAILWAY cars are now fitted up as chapels in Russia, so that people may worship as they travel.

A MITRAILLEUSE is being tried in the Austrian army which will fire 1,000 bullets in ninety seconds.

THE United States Fish Commissioners have distributed 91,030,000 shad in the rivers of the country the past season.

A VERMONT physician reports the recent death of a patient at sixty years of age who never possessed a natural tooth.

SIXTY-TWO sheep huddled together under one tree in Oshtemo, Mich., during a recent storm were killed by lightning.

### THE MARKETS.

| NEW YORK. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, good to prime | | | 6½ |
| Calves, com'n to prime | | 7½@ | 9 |
| Sheep | | 4 @ | 4⅝ |
| Lambs | | 4½@ | 7 |
| Hogs—Live | | 5½@ | 5¾ |
| Dressed | | 8¼@ | 8½ |
| Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy | 4 45 | @ | 4 55 |
| West. good to choice | 3 90 | @ | 4 99 |
| Wheat—No. 2, Red | | 84 @ | 85⅜ |
| Rye—State | | 60 @ | 62 |
| Barley—State | | 60 @ | 75 |
| Corn—Ungraded Mixed | | 44 @ | 45¼ |
| Oats—White State | | 38½@ | 38¾ |
| Mixed Western | | 35 @ | 37 |
| Hay—Med. to prime | | 75 @ | 85 |
| Straw—No. 1, Rye | | 55 @ | 60 |
| Lard—City Steam | 6 50 | @ | 7 00 |
| Butter—State Creamery | 20 | @ | 20½ |
| Dairy | 16 | @ | 19 |
| West. Im. Creamery | 14 | @ | 20 |
| Factory | 10 | @ | 14 |
| Cheese—State Factory | 8½ | @ | 9 |
| Skims | 5¼ | @ | 6½ |
| Western | 7¾ | @ | 8¾ |
| Eggs—State and Penn | — | @ | 16 |
| BUFFALO. | | | |
| Steers—Western | 3 75 | @ | 4 25 |
| Sheep—Good to Choice | 4 00 | @ | 4 25 |
| Lambs—Western | — | @ | 6 50 |
| Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks | 5 45 | @ | 5 55 |
| Flour | 4 75 | @ | 5 15 |
| Wheat—No. 1 | 83 | @ | 83½ |
| Corn—No. 2, Mixed | 42 | @ | 42½ |
| Oats—No. 2, Mixed | 31 | @ | 31⅓ |
| Barley—State | 64 | @ | 65 |
| BOSTON. | | | |
| Beef—Good to choice | 7¾ | @ | 16 |
| Hogs—Live | 5½ | @ | 6 |
| Northern Dressed | 6¾ | @ | 7¼ |
| Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl | 12 00 | @ | 12 50 |
| Flour—Spring Wheat pat's | 4 75 | @ | 4 90 |
| Corn—High Mixed | 50 | @ | 51 |
| Oats—Extra White | 41½ | @ | 42 |
| Rye—State | 60 | @ | 65 |
| WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET. | | | |
| Beef—Dressed weight | 6¾ | @ | 7 |
| Sheep—Live weight | — | @ | 4¾ |
| Lamb | 6 | @ | 6½ |
| Hogs—Northern | — | @ | 6¾ |
| PHILADELPHIA. | | | |
| Flour—Penn. extra family | 4 00 | @ | 4 35 |
| Wheat—No. 2, Red | 83¾ | @ | 84 |
| Corn—State Yellow | 48¾ | @ | 49¾ |
| Oats Mixed | 35¾ | @ | 37 |
| Rye—State | — | @ | 53 |
| Butter—Creamery Extra | 19 | @ | 20 |
| Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream | — | | 9¼ |


### Children's Games.

Probably our boys and girls have no idea of the great age of many of the games and pastimes they take pleasure in. Why, in the time of Alexander the Great Roman and Pompeiian children blew their whistles and walked on stilts just as you boys do to-day; they spun their tops, whipping them in the classic streets of ancient Rome, and the stately Roman matrons amused their babies with rattles as your mothers do. A little girl once said she felt so sorry for Cain, "He must have been so lonely, you know, with nothing but his toes to play with." But she was comforted when a friend told her that Adam, no doubt, made a whistle for his little boy; that he had lots of pets, and very probably while on Mamma Eve's lap shook the seed pod of some plant for a rattle. The Bible says: "The children played games in the streets." Who knows but what they played some of the very games you are familiar with? The game of croquet was many years ago the famous pall mall, in which Kings and Princes were glad to take part. Mallets and balls were used in the game, but the object was not to drive the balls through wickets on the ground, as ours are. The pall mall balls were sent flying up in the air by a stroke of the mallet, and their "wicket" was a ring suspended from a lofty pole. It required skillful strokes to send the balls through the rings, often swinging as high as the tree-tops, and to be known as "a good hand at pall mall" was quite a distinction.—*Times-Democrat.*

### Danger From Insects.

We are in the habit of hearing that flies in multitude are a sign of safety in a house, because they devour the poison in the neighborhood, not considering that if there were no poison the flies could not have it to devour; but we have not been wont to hear the existence of gnats and mosquitoes excused for any reason. To our mind one may eventually be found as dangerous to life and health as the other, and the work of Dr. Carlos Finlay, of Havana, has shown what the dangers are which we run from mosquitoes. In his research into